FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 189 30 September 1981

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OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S.-USSR ARMS 'BALANCE'

LD291640 Moscow in English to North America 2330 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] During their meeting in New York on Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and American Secretary of State Alexander Haig reached an agreement on the need to conduct meaningful talks on arms limitation, including those nuclear weapons which were earlier discussed by Soviet and American delegates in Geneva. It was decided that these new talks should begin in Geneva on 30 November this year. Now here is an opinion from a leading Soviet expert in this field who had taken part in the SALT talks, Nikolay Kishilov.

[Kishilov] The Soviet Union has long proposed to the United States to hold talks on outstanding problems in the two countries' relations. Solving such problems through talks is one of the main Soviet foreign policy principles in general. It is quite clear though that any talks of this kind can only be conducted on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit and not from positions of strength. In our view this is the only way of ensuring a lasting world peace and mutual security. But not everyone seems to be sharing this view. On 14 September this year, United States presidential adviser on national security Richard Allen went on record as saying that the United States must continue to rearm at a rapid pace and take concrete steps in order, as the United States official put it, to restore as quickly as possible its superiority, which can alone ensure its security.

[Unidentified questioner] What repercussions can follow from this approach on the European scene? Do the European countries really want to see the restoration of the former [word indistinct] confrontation?

[Answer] No, I don't think so, and it is not just from the military standpoint that the West Europeans would rather see a Soviet-American parity at the strategic level. It is easy to see that their interests would suffer if the United States and the Soviet Union continued to build up in an unrestrained way their nuclear missile capabilities in Europe, especially if all the previous positive achievements connected with SALT II and with the separate talks on medium-range missiles are undermined. This would erode the European security, would weaken to a considerable extent the (?factor) of the United States nuclear guarantees and would lead to a situation when United States military potential in Europe would be isolated from all of the United States strategic capability, which is clearly undesirable for the West Europeans.

[Question] We know that a rough strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States has continued to exist since the early 1970's. The signing of SALT II has made it into a norm of international law. But what is the ratio in medium-range nuclear missiles?

[Answer] For many years now a rough military and strategic balance has been preserved on the European Continent. The number of nuclear medium-range missiles including the American forward-based weapons was roughly 1,000 units on each side and that means that what has been termed as the rearmament of NATO is in real fact nothing but an attempt to secure strategic superiority over the Soviet side in Europe by passing the numerical limitations specified in SALT II. The London-based Institute of Strategic Studies admits that trying to prove that there now exists an imbalance in this field would require some (?juggling of the quantitative factor) on a large scale.

[Question] While playing up an alleged threat created by the Soviet SS-20 missiles, the NATO propagandists say nothing of the real threat which is posed for the Soviet side by the United States forward-based weapons. The new United States administration even tries to question (?such concepts). Now what is behind all this?

[Answer] Yes indeed such tendencies are quite apparent in the practical activities of the United States leaders now. This stems on the one hand from their reluctance to consider the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons simultaneously and in conjunction with the problem of the United States forward-based weapons, although according to United States estimates these weapons can wipe out some 20 percent of the Soviet industrial potential and its population, and the level of strategic forces must be measured as the sum total of missiles and aircraft. If one ignores this, and in recent times such a tendency is evident among the United States strategists, the concept of a superiority of the Soviet SS-20 missiles is being given, I would say, a purely propagandistic touch. In actual fact, however, the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased over the past decade and has even decreased. One must also note that the total power in megatons of all the three warheads of a single Soviet SS-20 missile amounts to about one-third of the capacity of warheads in missiles of the (?older types). One should also bear in mind that about one-third of all SS-20's are deployed in the Asian part of the Soviet territory, which means, considering their range, that they cannot reach targets in Western Europe. Thus, the SS-20's do not alter in any appreciable way the strategic situation in Europe. And that means that speculations about an alleged Soviet superiority in nuclear missiles in Europe are really only designed to mislead the international public. What we actually have is a durable strategic parity which the Soviet Union will never permit to be changed to the detriment of its own interests and that of its allies. And I believe that this balance offers a sound basis for constructive talks.

[Announcer] An opinion from Nikolay Kishilov of the Moscow Institute of World Economics and International Relations.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS SOVIET READINESS FOR TALKS

Kharkov Notes Parity

LD291409 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 29 Sep 81

["On Principles of Equality and Equal Security" -- TASS headline, by TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS -- The agreement on talks to limit nuclear arms in Europe, reached between the USSR and the United States, was received everywhere with satisfaction. For every objectively thinking person cannot but see that the present American administration's course of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union is fraught with very dangerous consequences for the cause of peace. Although in various countries, including America itself, authoritative political, public and military figures stress the existence of nuclear-missile parity between the USSR and the United States, Washington resorted to a massive campaign of misinformation about the supposed "lag" of the United States and the Soviet Union's supposed military superiority over it.

Under the false pretext of the "Soviet military threat" the Washington administration launched an arms race of unprecedented scope, increased its military spending to fantiastic sums and is trying to expand American "military presence" in various areas, setting up there new military bases and strongpoints. With the help of the big lie about the "Soviet threat" the United States imposed on its NATO allies the decision of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Using the slogan of "rearmament of the West" as a cover, the United States wants to upset the existing strategic balance, secure positions of strength and, acting from these positions, impose its will on others and use military power as an instrument of political pressure.

The present balance of military forces fully accords with the interests of peace and international stability. And to try to sacrifice it for the sake of the gamble to achieve superiority means to act contrary to these interests.

The Soviet Union constantly stresses that it does not strive for military superiority and does not seek confrontation with the United States. The USSR gives preference to efforts for the good of detente, scaling down the arms race and settling conflict situations by ways of talks. But the Soviet Union will never allow others to acquire superiority over it. It will strive for the preservation of the balance of forces.

It was clearly stated from the Soviet side that the talks on arms limitation can be successful only if they are conducted on the basis of observance of the principles of the equality and equal security of the sides.

Virtues of SALT Viewed

LD300736 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 30 Sep 81

["SALT -- A Problem of Paramount Significance" -- TASS headline, by TASS commentator Sergey Tarov]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS -- Limitation and reduction of strategic weapons is central to the Soviet state's foreign policy priorities. As Leonid Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, this is an extremely important problem. On our part, the Soviet leader stressed, we are ready to carry on without delay appropriate talks with the USA preserving all the positive things which have been so far achieved in that field.

It is indisputable that what has been achieved is weighty. The SALT II treaty and other documents connected with it, which were signed by Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna more than two years ago, were a major step forward in the limitation of strategic weapons both quantatively and qualitatively. The sides have also made commitments as regards the limitation of sea and ground-based cruise missiles. As a result of the Vienna talks, the USSR and the USA outlined steps in favour of further measures to broaden disarmament in the nuclear missile field.

The success of the Vienna meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders could be achieved because as a result of a most difficult quest of many years for a mutually acceptable settlement it became possible to verify and observe in the treaty the balance of interests of the sides. The USSR and the USA recognized a rough strategic parity and held talks on the basis of a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The SALT II treaty opened the prospect for a further reduction and in the final analysis of withdrawing nuclear weapons from the military arsenals of both countries. But the new U.S. administration has made a U-turn in the policy, has begun renouncing its own commitments, set sights on achieving military superiority over the USSR and led things to brinkmanship. Suffice it to say that the Reagan administration is planning to inflate the military budget during the five-year period to the size equal to the total military spending of the USA over the past 20 years.

Washington's top-priority objective for the next few years is to ensure military superiority over the Soviet Union. Hence the build-up of the arms race, the drawing of NATO allies into the Pentagon's military-political plans, the creation of a network of military bases and deployment of U.S. troops on foreign territories and last but not the least, frustration of a number of talks on the limitation and control of arms. The USA is not only refusing to ratify the SALT II treaty, but is in general out to discredit the whole SALT process.

The Soviet Union is making efforts to resolve the nuclear disarmament problem, including to ensure progress of the SALT process which is quite possible, if there is mutual wish and reliance on what has already been achieved while preserving what has been achieved. This was reaffirmed by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko from the rostrum of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Explaining the situation, and showing with all sincerity ways to ensuring peace is by no means a manifestation of "toughness" of the Soviet Union's policy, as some Western commentators are trying to claim, but a vital necessity. This is realized by all who cherish peace, security of peoples and preservation of civilization in the world.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO ITALIAN PEACE MARCHERS

PM291127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 81 p 1

["To the Participants in the Perugia-Assisi, Peace March"; greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Dear friends:

I have received your address. I cordially greet the participants in the march of Italian peace champions. The Soviet Union shares your concern. The dangerous plans to produce and deploy on the European Continent, including in Italy, new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, the start of series production in the United States of the neutron weapon cannot but be a source of concern for all who cherish peace in Europe and all over the world.

The Soviet Union, as is known, has called for and continues to call for a full ban and liquidation of nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons.

We support the idea of creating nuclear-free zones and are resolutely working for turning Europe into a continent of peace and goodneighborliness. Our country is for talks on all aspects of the disarmament problem. There is no weapon that it would not agree to limit or ban on a mutual basis and with the observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union has long called for talks on the limitation and in fact, reduction of medium-range nuclear means in Europe. We are ready to reduce compared with the present level, the number of medium-range nuclear means which are deployed in the western areas of the USSR. But of course, on the condition that the question of implementation of the known NATO decision is withdraw from the agenda.

We have consistently come out and are coming out against the policy of confrontation, for international detente and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The Soviet people entertain a sincere feeling of friendship and respect for the Italian people. Our country is ready to develop good-neighborly, mutually beneficial relations with the Republic of Italy. In the struggle for curbing the arms race and for eliminating the threat of war, the Soviet Union will continue to march together with all who in action strive for peace, international security and cooperation.

I wish success to the participants in the Perugia-Assisi peace march and to your entire movement.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

CEMA-MEXICO COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM290949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Sep -- The fourth session of the joint commission for cooperation between CEMA and Mexico, held 21-23 September, has ended here. It examined the economic situation of the CEMA countries and Mexico, in particular with regard to establishing a new international economic order, the state of economic cooperation between the CEMA countries and Mexico and measures to develop it further in the spheres of industry, agriculture, fishing, trade, science and technology.

The session created two new working organs under the commission -- a group for industrial cooperation between the CEMA countries and Mexico and a group for agricultural and agro-industrial cooperation. In addition, the tasks of the commission working organs for 1982-83 were defined.

Receiving the session's participants, Mexican head of state Jose Lopez Portillo stressed that Mexico will expand its economic ties and multilateral cooperation with the CEMA countries.

SOCIALIST AWARDS FOR CHERNENKO ANNOUNCED

PM291449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS reports under general headline "Lofty Awards"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep -- The Bulgarian State Council has awarded K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a second Order of Georgi Dimitrov for his great services and contribution to the building of a socialist and communist society in the USSR and the consolidation of the friendship and close fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and the USSR and Bulgaria and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Berlin, 25 Sep -- By a decree of the GDR State Council, K.U. Chernenko has been awarded the Order of Karl Marx.

Ulaanbaatar, 25 Sep -- K.U. Cherenko has been awarded the order of Sukhe-Bator for his great services in developing all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

Prague, 25 Sep -- The CSSR president has issued a decree on the award of the Order of Klement Gottwald to K.U. Cherenko for his services in strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and developing all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and the two fraternal countries and peoples.

PRAVDA REVIEWS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

PM291335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 81 p 4

[Mai Podklyuchnikov's "International Review"]

[Text] The 36th UN General Assembly session continues in New York. It is of special significance, since it is taking place during a period of sharp exacerbation of international tension resulting from Washington's attempts to change the points on the railroad of international relations so as to reroute mankind away from detente and toward a new edition of the Cold War. In these conditions the world public awaits the answer to the question: what is the stance of individual countries belonging to the association on the vital questions of strengthening peace and the people's security?

Against Nuclear Madness

Particular interest was aroused by the speech delivered in the course of the general political discussion at the General Assembly session by Soviet Representative A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The international political climate depends to a tremendous extent on the state of relations between two states -- the Soviet Union and the United States. Naturally, people in many countries are asking themselves: How will the USSR respond to the U.S. course leading to the whipping up of tension? It was not only the participants in the General Assembly session who listened attentively to every word spoken by the Soviet representative. The USSR foreign minister's speech is being studied in foreign policy departments in various states. It is being widely reported and commented on in the press and on television and radio.

On analyzing these commentaries you come to the conclusion that the world public is noting with satisfaction that the Soviet Union is not departing from the tried and tested path of detente. The land of the soviets has again put forward peace initiatives based on a profound analysis of the international situation and consideration of mankind's essential, vital interests. Attention everywhere is currently focused on the USSR Government's proposal to include the following item on the session's agenda as an important and urgent issue: "Averting Nuclear Disaster, UN General Assembly Declaration," as well as other Soviet proposals promoting the strengthening of peace.

The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI writes: "The Soviet minister described the struggle to lessen tension in the world, curb the arms race and eliminate the threat of war as an urgent, most acute task of out time. To this end he proposed the adoption at the session, in the name of all UN member countries, of a declaration solemnly proclaiming that states and statesmen being the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons would be committing the gravest crime against mankind."

The foreign press is commenting widely on the Soviet Union's stance on other topical international problems, too. Above all, attention is drawn to the fact that the USSR is prepared to resume normal, businesslike relations with the United States. "The head of the Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly session," the West German newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER notes, "came out in favor of frank dialogue with the United States in order to seek mutually acceptable solutions to contentious issues."

A meeting took place in New York between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. As the joint Soviet-American statement says, during the meeting they exchanged opinions on questions of arms limitation, including the limitation of the nuclear arms, which have previously been discussed between USSR and U.S. representatives in Geneva. They agreed the serious talks must be held on these arms and arranged, on behalf of their governments, to embark on such talks in Geneva on 30 November. The two sides believe that these talks are of great significance for strengthening the stability of international security, and stated that they will make every effort to attain a corresponding agreement.

The Soviet Union's stance on vital questions of the present-day international situation, set forth from the platform of the UN General Assembly, is substantiated, logical and constructive. But what ideas have the United States brought to this most important international forum? As A. Haig's speech showed, Washington preferred, in essence, to bypass the most important questions on which mankind's destiny depends. The New York TIMES noted in this connection that the secretary of state's speech "surprised most diplomats." U.S. policy, which is based on blind anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and is distinguished by undisguised adventurism, is such that it was no accident that the secretary of state apparently decided not to set forth its postulates before the world community, fearing to meet with widespread condemnation.

The present American administration seeks to lay mines under the foundations of detente and fan hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. Events of recent days also indicate this. The pressure continues on West European countries with a view to the speediest deployment there "on schedule" of the Pershing-II and Tomahawk missiles. Under U.S. and Chinese pressure, a decision was imposed in New York that Kampuchea's place in the United Nations would continue to be unlawfully occupied by representatives of the Pol Pot regime, which was ousted by the Kampuchean people -- an action intended to hinder the stabilization of the situation in Indochina. U.S. hostility to Cuba is growing. Weapons deliveries for intervention against Afghanistan continues. Duarte, head of the Salvadoran junta, has visited the United States, where he obtained further financial and military support for the struggle against his own people. On the basis of the recently created strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, the Israeli terrorists are becoming more active in Lebanon. There too blood is shed, people suffer.... It would truly be impossible to justify such a policy on Washington's part from the lofty platform of the United Nations.

The events of this week, like those of previous weeks, show that Washington's dangerous course is arousing protests among the peoples, who seek to strengthen peace. The congress "Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War," held in Hamburg, was, for instance, typical in this respect. The participants noted that nuclear war would have catastrophic consequences. Demonstrations in favor of peace and against the nuclear threat are multiplying in West European countries.

The ideas of detente, which put down deep roots in international life in the seventies, live on. The past week provided clear illustrations of this. A session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened in Moscow. Its attention is focused on questions of the implementation of a long-term program for the main directions of USSR-FRG cooperation in the sphere of the economy and industry, above all in the sphere of the power industry. A session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was in progress in Stockholm. The sixth annual Soviet-American conference of cancer specialists was held in Washington. The launching of the artificial earth satellite Aureol-3 took place in the Soviet Union -- it carries scientific apparatus developed by Soviet and French specialists within the framework of the joint Soviet-French Arkad-3 project.

The peoples' lively interest in good relations and cooperation stands against the sinister plans of the strategists across the ocean.

Currency Fever

No so long ago the United States was triumphant: The dollar was strengthening, its exchange rate was rising. But the feeling of triumph was premature. It very quickly became clear that what lay behind the brief rise in the dollar exchange rate was not long-term but transient, short-term considerations. News has now begun to come in from Western currency markets to the effect that the dollar has fallen again. It is reported that overall the dollar has lost more than 10 percent of its value in a month.

Currency fluctuations in the capitalist world are causing an acute fever of speculation. Capital hurries to wherever it can either make the biggest profit or feel most secure. At first, when it appeared to financial speculators that White House economic policy was ensuring such conditions in the United States, capital poured out of the old world and across the ocean. This caused considerable damage to West European countries and exacerbated their own economic difficulties. Indignation multiplied -- even at the highest level -- in protest against the extreme egotism apparent in U.S. economic policy.

Of course, it would have been a mistake to expect the dollar to really be able to maintain a level gained through a cowboy attack. The profound crisis phenomena which are undermining the U.S. economy immediately made their implacable presence felt again -- and, moreover, that economy is also overburdened by huge expenditure on the arms race. A renewed fall in the dollar was inevitable.

Financial big shots reacted immediately to the present "disease" of the dollar. This time they turned to another currency, which seems more stable to them -- the West German mark. New changes in exchange rates began. But the FRG mark cannot be isolated from other currencies; it is part of the so-called West European "currency snake," whereby the rates of individual national currencies can only fluctuate within a certain framework. The "strengthening" of the West German mark could not fail to affect the currencies of the FRG's partners in the "snake and cause them to "weaken." The artificially inflated demand for the West German mark caused serious problems, in particular, for the French franc. Last week France was forced to adopt a number of measures to support its currency.

In an attempt to extricate themselves from the mire of growing difficulties the partners are eschewing unnecessary courtesies -- one is ducking the other just to get on top himself.

The tumult on the capitalist world's money markets is yet another sign of the profound crisis phenomena besetting the capitalist economy. Characteristic in this connection is the annual report of the international bank for reconstruction and development published the other day. It notes that the constant decline in the real rate of economic growth in the West's industrially developed states in the latter half of the seventies meant that in 1980 growth was only 1.3 percent. The United States and Britain even saw a reduction in the GNP. An AP report from Brussels says that in the Common Market countries unemployment reached 9.1 million in August -- the highest level since the EEC was formed.

For working people in the capitalist countries, the dry columns of financial and stock market bulletins and economic reports hold a grim and unpleasant reality: a drop in living standards, deterioration of housing conditions, uncertainty about the future, unemployment, oppression and deprivation of rights.

Naturally, the working masses cannot resign themselves to this. Graphic evidence of that was the big, 500,000-strong demonstration by workers and employees in Washington, protesting the White House's economic program.

Stiflers of Freedom

Battles continue in southern Angola against the invading forces of the racist regime of South Africa. What prompted Pretoria to launch such brazenly aggressive actions at this particular time is primarily the fact that the South African racists are confident of U.S. support. Not for nothing did R. Reagan, when he had only just assumed the presidency, call South Africa a "friendly" country. Pretoria reckoned that these words gave them "carte blanche" as regards actions which it deemed necessary in order to keep hold of illegally occupied Namibia.

Having attacked Angola, the South African racists are not concealing the fact that they would like to annex its southern part and set up a so-called "buffer zone" there. In other words, they are taking as their model Israel which, with the puppet Haddad's help, is trying to create a similar "buffer zone" in south Lebanon. See how similar are the styles of the aggressors in the Near East and in southern Africa who enjoy Washington's support!

While blood is being shed in southern Africa, a fuss is developing behind the scenes over the Namibia issue. There exists, as is known, Security Council Resolution 435 which envisages granting independence to Namibia. Realizing that it cannot avoid the resolution without incurring the wrath of free Africa and the indignation of the world community, Pretoria is trying to prepare a solution of the question whereby Namibia's independence would be purely formal. South Africa wants to push the South West Africa People's Organization -- sole legitimate representative of the country's people -- onto the sidelines and install its puppets in power in Namibia. The South African racists' designs meet with support in Washington and some West European capitals. And it is obvious why. It is no secret that large U.S. and West European concerns which are firmly established in the South African economy are also interested in the resources that Namibia possesses.

Another act of secret bargaining on the Namibian issue has been developing recently in Zurich. Talks have been going on between C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and B. Furie, secretary at the South African Foreign Ministry, and also (D. Khoug), "administrator general" of Namibia. The members of the so-called "Contact Group," which includes representatives of Canada, Britain, the FRG and France as well as of the United States, have been acquainted with the results of the talks. The upshot was that the "five" produced a document headed "A Proposed Independence Process." Its characteristic feature is diffuseness and lack of clarity. It does not even give the date of the proclamation of Namibian independence. It is perfectly clear that, under U.S. pressure, efforts are being made to effect a radical revision of Resolution 435, tantamount to wrecking the UN plan.

No matter how clever the stiflers of freedom become, the just cause of the peoples fighting for the right to decide their own destiny will prevail. No one can halt the march of history.

GROMYKO MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

Argentine Foreign Minister

LD291940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Gromyko received Camilion, the minister of foreign relations and worship of Argentina. In the course of their conversation an exchange of views took place on key international problems and questions connected with the work of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. During their discussion of mutual relations, note was taken of the positive results of the recent cooperation between the two countries. In addition, their readiness to continue political contacts and to promote the further development of mutually-beneficial trade and economic links was confirmed. The conversation took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Portuguese Foreign Minister

LD292058 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko received Andre Gonzalves Pereira, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs.

Discussed during the conversation were the main items on the agenda of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly as well as some international problems. First of all, those connected with strengthening security in Europe and easing military opposition there and with curbing the race of armaments, of nuclear ones, in the first place, with the ensurance of the successful completion of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Jordanian Representative

LD291920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is in New York, has met the head of the Jordanian delegation at the 6th session of the UN General Assembly, Prince Hasan ibn Talal.

In the course of the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, certain questions pertaining to Soviet-Jordanian relations were discussed, as well as urgent international problems, including those pertaining to the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

During the examination of the situation in the Near East, the sides have confirmed the assessments and views expressed during the recent talks in Moscow by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and King Husayn, as well as their loyalty to the cause of the establishment in that region of a just and stable peace.

In this connection Hasan ibn Talal expressed his support for the Soviet proposal on the convocation of an international conference on the Near East.

Syrian Foreign Minister

LD300636 Moscow TASS in English 0513 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 September (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here with Syria's foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

In the course of the exchange of views on topical international problems, including those on the agenda of the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the main attention was given to the situation in the Middle East. Both sides expressed serious concern at the further growth of tension in that area as a result of the militaristic intentions of the United States and Israel's increasing aggressiveness.

The danger posed by the U.S. course of asserting its direct military presence in the Middle East, at setting up military bases there and knocking together a reactionary bloc with the participation of Israel was stressed. The sides confirmed that the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty obstruct the attainment of an all-embracing Middle East settlement and that a just and lasting peace in that area can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all interested sides including, of couse, also the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the USSR will further support the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples for the establishment of genuine peace in the Middle East.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam spoke highly of the Soviet Union's initiative concerning the convocation of a special international conference on the Middle East and stated that Syria supported it.

The conversation passed in a warm friendly atmosphere.

Canadian Representative

LD300522 Moscow TASS in English 0502 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 30 September (TASS) -- A meeting was held here between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

In discussing topical issues of the present-day international situation, including the questions on the agenda of the session of the U.N. General Assembly, Andrey Gromyko stressed the importance of maintaining a political dialogue and taking additional measures for lessening tensions, which are created by the NATO's arms race.

The talk, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, also covered issues pertaining to bilateral relations. Considerable reserves were pointed out for further development of Soviet-Canadian cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

INOZEMTSEV ON SCIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PM251027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Academician N. Inozemtsev article: "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Development of the Science of International Relations"]

[Text] A major place among the most important political and theoretical problems raised by the 26th CPSU Congress is occupied by problems associated both with the basic natural laws of present-day world development in general and with the particular features of the development of international relations at the present stage. The intrinsic interrelations and interdependence between these problems are obvious. On the one hand the economic, social and political processes taking place in different countries and regions of the world have a significant impact on the development of international relations -- in each historical era international relations necessarily reflect the nature of that era. On the other hand international relations exert a profound influence on particular internal processes and can act as a factor accelerating or, conversely, retarding social progress.

All these problems, and first and foremost the problems of the relationship between international relations and the world revolutionary process, the development of production forces, the world economy and world economic ties and the current scientific and technical revolution in the world and its consequences, particularly in the military sphere, are of priority significance in both theoretical and practical terms.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress says that in recent years our theoretical arsenal has been supplemented with a series of important generalizations and conclusions. In this connection it is noted in particular that substantial steps have been taken in the study of modern international relations.

The appearance of profound studies devoted to various aspects of international relations and the Soviet Union's foreign policy and a number of monographs on questions of world development, global problems and other topical themes is the direct result of the unremitting attention which the party's Central Committee has devoted and continues to devote to the development of the social sciences and, in particular to the science of international relations as a relatively independent sphere of knowledge whose significance is constantly growing. Evidence of this attentiveness is provided by the creation on the CPSU Central Committee's initiative of a large group of scientific research institutes to study international problems. Some 25 years ago the Institute of World Economics and International Relations began its work. At present there are seven institutes concerned with international problems operating within the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences. There are also subdepartments in this area attached to a number of other academy institutions, not to mention the research centers which exist within the union republic academies of sciences and also at many universities and institutions in the higher education system.

In the past international relations have been studied chiefly in historical terms, as part of world history. However, life has put on the agenda the question of the need for the theoretical generalization and scientific elaboration of a number of processes and phenomena taking place within the sphere of present-day international relations and foreign policy.

The science of international relations is comparatively young. It emerged at the interface of a number of social sciences and like any independent scientific sector it has a particular, specific area of study characteristic of it alone. This is the system of economic, political, ideological, legal, diplomatic, military and other ties and mutual relations between states and groups of states, including states belonging to different socioeconomic formations, and between the main classes, social, economic and political forces and public movements and organizations which operate in the world arena.

The science of international relations also has a certain characteristic method of study. Naturally, this method is based on the main tenets of historical materialism and materialist dialectics, since international relations are above all social relations. At the same time this is a highly specific sphere of social relations. It requires, first and foremost, a profound, comprehensive analysis of the distribution of class forces and consideration of political interests, since all aspects of present-day international relations -- both those which are directly determined by class interests and those which go beyond that -- are characterized by a certain political content. It also requires particular attentiveness toward interstate relations -- it is states which are the main protagonists in international relations. Finally, it requires a constant study of the correlations between such areas as politics and economics, domestic policy and foreign policy, war and politics, politics and ideology.

All this presupposes a systematic, comprehensive approach toward the phenomena and tendencies under study and give rise to the need for not only joint efforts by historians, economists, philosophers, lawyers and military experts, but the utilization, in the course of analysis, of certain elements of research methodology which are used in the relevant sectors of other sciences.

As happens in other sciences, research in international relations entails the resolution of a number of applied tasks in various spheres and direct excursions into the realm of practice. In recent years institutes concerned with international problems have considerably extended this sphere of activity.

The foundations for the theory of international relations were laid in the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin. This theory is creatively developed by the CPSU, the international communist movement and scientific centers and Marxist researchers in many countries. Here particular significance is attached to the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches on international questions.

For every science paramount importance is attached to the question of the criteria used as guidance in assessing the phenomena and processes which occur -- only on this condition is it possible to select from the huge mass of facts, from complex and frequently contradictory developmental trends, those which are dominant. And from this viewpoint the materials and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress contain most important guidelines for researchers in international affairs.

It is primarily a question of the basic factors determining the most characteristic features and peculiarities of international relations in the last third of the 20th century and of the key problems of world politics.

One characteristic feature of our era, which goes a long way toward determining the nature of the international relations characteristic of this era, is the existence of states belonging to two different systems, two differing socioeconomic formations, each of which is developing according to its own characteristic laws. Thus present-day international relations are above all the relations of a transitional era: from the unlimited dominance of capitalism to the victory of socialism on a world scale. This gives rise to their multifaceted, complex and contradictory nature and the operation of opposing laws and trends. In present-day international relations the rivalry and struggle between states with different systems -- a struggle which is objectively inevitable by virtue of the intrinsically opposed nature of the systems and the fundamental differences in the interests of their dominant classes -- and interaction and cooperation between them -- with a view to ensuring peace, developing mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical ties and resolving a number of global problems -- are dialectically combined.

The victory of socialist revolutions in a number of countries and the development of socialism as a world system, the victory of national liberation revolutions and the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism, the upsurge in the workers' and democratic movement -- all this has resulted in profound qualitative changes in the entire system of international relations, in all their aspects, they are increasingly being transformed from relations where the imperialist ruling clique of the main capitalist countries dominated real relations between peoples.

The existence of the socialist system has promoted a sharp increase in the liberated countries' role in world politics and economics. Profound changes are taking place in the nature of the foreign ties of many developing countries -- their relations with the socialist countries, among themselves and to a significant degree with the economically developed capitalist countries. Relations between imperialist states have also taken on a new aspect in many respects: The idea of the inevitability of wars between them has lost its significance; alongside the interimperialist contradictions and centrifugal trend which continue to operate today, the centripetal trend has become stronger.

The present era is an era of profound social revolutions, embracing both the important centers of capitalism and its former colonial periphery. At the same time it is an era of scientific and technical revolution on an unprecedented scale, and this revolution affects all aspects of mankind's life and, naturally, the system of international relations -- affects them in the most diverse directions.

First and foremost, the development of production forces has speeded up on a worldwide scale -- suffice it to say that world industrial output has increased sixfold just in the second half of the 20th century. The international division of labor has deepened considerably; the volume of world trade has increased sevenfold over the same period. Mankind has mastered nuclear power, penetrated outer space, begun to exploit the wealth of the world ocean. The means of transport and communication have changed completely -- as a result unprecedented material opportunities for contact between people, peoples and countries have arisen. Medicine, education and culture have achieved great successes.

At the same time negative consequences have also resulted from the scientific and technical revolution, as a result of the existence of the capitalist system and its inherent contradictions. This has led to a situation where, with the processes of the rapid development of industrialization and speedy population growth, the real prospect has arisen of the exhaustion of various natural resources and the quality of man's natural environment has deteriorated. Energy, raw materials and food problems have become global in nature.

The very existence of such problems and the need for collective efforts by states to ensure their successful resolution is an important distinguishing feature of present-day international relations. As for the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the 26th CPSU Congress and the fraternal parties' congresses once again demonstrated these countries' great positive contribution to the resolution of the main global problems facing mankind, both through their domestic economic policy and its results and through their readiness to take part in broad international cooperation.

Through its militarist aspirations imperialism has caused the revolution in the sphere of military technology to become an integral part of the scientific and technical revolution. This is manifested in the creation and accumulation of vast quantities of means of mass annihilation of unparalleled destructive power, above all nuclear missiles. As a result, the question of world war, which, as V.I. Lenin noted, has been the key political question for all the countries of the world since 1914, has become particularly topical today.

The prevention of a world nuclear missile war is the most important global problem of modern times, an indispensable condition for the preservation of human civilization as we know it. The most vital and important question for all peoples at the present time, the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, is that of preserving peace and safeguarding every person's paramount right -- the right to life.

"To try to beat one another in an arms race, to hope to win a nuclear war -- this is dangerous madness," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress. The Soviet Union proceeds from this premise in its foreign policy, in questions relating to the development of international cooperation. It is fully considered in Soviet military policy, too: Our country has never sought and does not seek military superiority over anyone, and any doctrines designed to "legitimize" nuclear war -- be it the "first strike" or "limited nuclear war" doctrine or any others -- are profoundly alien to it. Forced to create an up-to-date military potential, the USSR uses it for purely defensive purposes, in the interests of defending peace and the people's freedom and independence.

Analysis of the natural laws and peculiarities of international relations in the last third of the 20th century, the motive forces of contemporary world politics and the trends and contradictions inherent therein offers immense scope for international affairs researchers.

Naturally, special attention here should be devoted to the whole complex of questions connected with problems of war and peace, with the correlation between war and politics, which has sharply changed in the nuclear age. It is the lofty scientific and civic duty of Soviet scholars to do all they can for the practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress thesis on the creation of an authoritative international committee which would demonstrate the vital need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Together with the general natural laws of world development, the 26th CPSU Congress devoted special attention to the changes in world politics which had occurred since the previous congress, especially at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties. It pointed out the considerable deterioration of the international situation in recent years and demonstrated that the main cause of it was the actions of aggressive circles of imperialism -- primarily U.S. imperialism.

The CPSU Central Committee report notes that the activation of the opponents of detente and the exacerbation of the struggle over the main questions of the capitalist countries' foreign policy course are linked to a considerable extent with the difficulties capitalism is experiencing and the exacerbation of its general crisis.

Indeed, in the seventies alone the capitalist world experienced three economic crisis, including the 1974-1975 crisis -- the worst since the notorious 1929-1933 crisis. The economic situation is still extremely unfavorable.

The deepening of economic difficulties is accompanied by an intensification of class contradictions, acute sociopolitical crises in a number of countries, increased activity -- including terrorist activity -- by extreme rightwing forces, growing dissatisfaction among young people, the exacerbation of inter-nation strife and so forth.

In an attempt to obstruct the progressive changes taking place in the world, imperialism's most bellicose circles are prepared to risk the vital interest of mankind.

In these conditions paramount significance attaches to the cohesion of the broadest peace-loving forces around the most urgent demands aimed at consolidating detente and implementing effective measures in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction and directed against the policy of preparing a new war.

The reliable compass in this situation has been and still is the peace program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and organically continued and developed -- taking into account the changes in the international situation -- by the 26th congress.

The congress demonstrated the Soviet Union's willingness to conduct an active dialogue with the United States; to continue constructive cooperation with France, the FRG, Italy and other West European countries; to overcome the stagnation in Soviet-British relations, for which the USSR is by no means responsible; and to establish lasting and truly good-neighborly relations with Japan.

Taking account of the rapid development of military technology and the threat of the undermining of international stability in connection with the development of qualitatively new types of weapons; the congress paid special attention to large-scale ideas and proposals to reduce the intensity of international tension and limit the arms race. This concerns primarily confidence-building measures in the military sphere and also measures for the political settlement of a number of the most acute international crises, which found expression not only in the Soviet Union's readiness to continue arms limitation and reduction talks but in its concrete proposals regarding the limitation of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the limitation of the deployment of new submarines and so forth....

The Soviet Union, as has been repeatedly noted by its leaders, in no way claims a monopoly in advancing given ideas and proposals with the aim of consolidating international security. Naturally there may be other proposals, too; there are several questions requiring explanation, clarification and subsequent elaboration, but for this there are talks so that the sides' positions can be clarified and mutually acceptable solutions sought and found.

The guidelines for action and the program of measures aimed at consolidating peace and strengthening detente outlined by the congress are at the same time a work program for the scientific research institutes specializing in international affairs.

Questions such as the state of and prospects for political detente, the struggle of various trends in this sphere and the unevenness of the detente process require constant attention. There is a need for in-depth systematic analysis of both long-term and current, temporary changes both in the overall correlation of forces in the world arena and in the correlation of class, social and political forces in the ruling camp of each of these countries and of the struggle taking place between the most bellicose and moderate and realistically minded representatives of the various factions in this camp.

Taking account of the acuteness of interimperialist contradictions, considerable interest is attached to the problem of the correlation of centrifugal and centripetal tendencies within the United States -- U.S.-West Europe-Japan "triangle". The problem of mutual relations between modern imperialism and the developing countries, from both the economic and the political viewpoint, will also be increasingly topical. The complex of questions connected with relations between the main capitalist countries and the PRC and with Beijing's foreign policy merit paramount attention.

Naturally research into the various aspects of the arms race mounted by imperialism has assumed special topicality.

These include the questions of the economic and political role of the military-industrial complex in the United States and other NATO countries, the aims and means of building up their military potential and, the dangers connected with the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the Reagan administration's decision on the production of neutron weapons and the possible proliferation of nuclear weapons, and on the other hand, research into the whole complex of questions of arms limitation and reduction.

Problems of the interconnection between the development of the world revolutionary process and international relations remain highly topical -- this has become a jumping-off point for a most acute struggle with bourgeois ideologists and politicians. This is also fully applicable to the correlation between the ideological struggle and the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente.

As has already been noted, in international relations questions of domestic and foreign policy, the economy, ideology, the processes taking place both in individual countries and on a regional and global scale, temporary and long-term factors are interwoven very closely. This without doubt makes analysis difficult. But it can only be really successful if the distinctiveness and complexity of the whole system of modern international relations is taken fully into account.

There is no doubt that our institutes which study international problems and Soviet scientists will fill with honor the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the study of international relations.

ALIYEV VISITS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

PM290815 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 18 September publishes on page one a 1,000-word AZERINFORM report entitled "Display of Viticultural, Wine Making and Household Machinery." The first part of the report concerns a visit by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, to the Vinmash-81 international exhibition of viticultural and winemaking equipment at Azerbaijan's Exhibition of National Economic Achievements on 16 September. Aliyev spoke with "representatives" of some of the 15 firms from 9 countries exhibiting and "expressed satisfaction at the close ties" between such firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations.

The second part of the report describes a visit "on the same day" by Aliyev and other "republic leaders" to a display of "complex electric household equipment" at Baku's air conditioner plant design bureau. Aliyev noted the "tremendous significance of further developing consumer goods production."

U.S. PUBLICATION ON SOVIET STRENGTH SCORED

U.S. Press Cited

LD282318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 28 Sep 81

[From the "International Diary" program with Yevgeniy Grachev and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] The Pentagon has prepared for publication the latest falsification intended to back up the hackneyed myth about the Soviet military threat, UPI reports. The new government publication, the agency's correspondent writes, is unlikely to become a best seller, but the Reagan administration hopes it will help to convince Congress, the public and the U.S. allies that the Kremlin is a growing military threat to the West. The booklet, entitled "Soviet Military Strength" is to go on sale in about 1 week, but as the telegram says, its price has not yet been fixed. One must assume that the falsification put out by the authorities for purely propagandist aims will be cheap, for it has been concocted with taxpayers' money.

The New York TIMES reports that the government wants its publication promoted. In the next few days, the newspaper writes, Defense Secretary Weinberger will hold a special press conference at which he will brief journalists on the contents of the booklet and give instructions on how it is to be best presented to the public. Even the New York TIMES admits that the booklet contains no new information, but is a rehash of the old pseudo-data and discussions on the topic of the USSR's alleged desire to attain military superiority over the West. Thus, over the ocean, they do not shun disinformation, but with open slander put the blame on others, as it is said, and attribute to our country what they engage in themselves.

Report 'Fabricated Hurriedly'

LD291834 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 29 Sep 81

[By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS -- The Reagan administration, in an attempt to substantiate the sharp turn in U.S. foreign policy from negotiations to confrontation and the unprecedented increase in military expenditures, takes one propagandist action after another. The publication of a "colourful pamphlet" about "Soviet military might" with colour maps and diagrams has been dramatically announced in Washington. The authors of that other falsehood of the Pentagon in every way try to extol it, advertising it as the broadest uncovering of secret data by U.S. special services. The head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger himself has assumed the role of conductor of the new anti-Soviet campaign. He personally wrote a foreword to it. Selfsame Weinberger has timed a number of his interviews for the publication of this joint product of the Pentagon and misinformation experts from the CIA. In the interviews he upheld the plans for building up U.S. military potential and asserted that the U.S. aim is to eliminate the upsetting of balance of forces which allegedly arose between the USSR and the USA in the past 15 years.

For some reasons Weinberger did not share with the readers the secret of how he, a person who is rather distant from military affairs, has managed within a matter of several months to disprove the serious conclusions by his predecessor as the secretary of defence, Harold Brown, by General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and by other persons authoritative in military matters about the existence of parity in the military might of the USSR and the USA.

Harold Brown stated, in particular, that in the field of strategic armaments there exists an approximate parity between the USA and the Soviet Union and regarding conventional armaments between the USA and its allies, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and its allies, on the other, there also exists an approximate party. The existence of parity between the stratetic nuclear forces of the USSR and the USA was recently admitted also by the now U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who handled military affairs for years when a general at U.S. and NATO headquarters.

Washington's new propagandist trick with the publication of the pamphlet about "Soviet military threat" obviously pursues the aims of lulling the suspicions of the West European allies that the USA is more interested in an unbridled arms race than in negotiations with the Soviet Union on strengthening European security, and simply fools its NATO partners.

The Pentagon's new pamphlet has been obviously fabricated in a hurry. No attempt has even been made in it to analyze in any serious way the correlation of the military might of the sides in the world or in Europe. The authors of the pamphlet resort to the dishonest device of snatching individual elements of the Soviet Armed Forces from the overall balance and comparing them in a deliberately distorted way with the U.S. forces. The pamphlet does not even mention the geographical proximity of a huge number of U.S. military bases to the territory of the USSR, U.S. aircraft carriers with planes carrying nuclear weapons, which constantly cruise near the shores of Europe, U.S. nuclear-powered submarines which carry hundreds of nuclear warheads in the Mediterranean, near the shores of the Far East, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The first acquaintance with the pamphlet, according to reports of U.S. mass media, suggests the idea that the maps, figures and diagrams are given in it with the sole aim -- to confuse, intimidate and misinform the public opinion in the West. It was by means of the same devices, only with a lesser amount of coloured diagrams that the Pentagon under President Truman pressed for a sharp increase in military expenditures, and under Kennedy speeded up the realisation of U.S. rocket programmes.

Under the cover of the smokescreen about a "Soviet military threat", programmes for building up NATO armaments were adopted in Washington and Brussles, an unprecedentedly high military budget of the USA was endorsed, and attempts were made to play down the wave of anti-war protests in Western Europe.

By unleashing a new anti-Soviet campaign, the Pentagon seeks to sow fear and distrust of the USSR, and of its policy, and under the cover of that to make attempts to upset into U.S. favour the established military-strategic parity between the USSR and the USA.

The Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek military superiority. The USSR does not go and does not intend to go beyond concern for reliable protection of the security of the country and of our allies. But the Soviet Union will not be indifferent to the emergence of new, still more formidable types of weapons in U.S. arsenals. If that takes place, the Soviet Armed Forces will possess an appropriate counterweight to such weapons.

CIA-SOLIDARITY LINK IN NEW YORK ALLEGED

LD291740 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS -- The trade union Solidarity's "first office abroad" has opened on 260 Park Avenue, in New York. The aim of the office is to inform U.S. propaganda bodies "twice a day" of developments in Poland, a correspondent of the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reports from New York.

The "office" is headed by a certain Zygmunt Przetakiewicz, a "journalist from Warsaw" who arrived in the USA on a tourist visa. At present a direct telex communication with the Warsaw Branch of Solidarity is being installed at his office. A luxurious car has been placed at Przetakiewicz's disposal.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, the correspondent writes, "has already paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars and placed Pan [Mr] Przetakiewicz together with his office under the patronage of the trade union Federation of Teachers and entrusted the office's material security matters to the president of that trade union, Albert Shanker".

Telling about Shanker, the correspondent writes that "his secret cooperation with the CIA became still more loose when the trade union Federation of Teachers headed by him joined the American Institute for the Development of Free Trade Unions (which has already for long been a front for the CIA) and started receiving 100,000 dollars a year for the expansion of its international contacts and participation in programmes 'to stimulate the founding of free trade unions' in other countries.

"If rated in earnest, Shanker, of course, is reckoned in Langley a medium-grade person but it is precisely to such persons that the role of chief instigators is at times assigned. For his services in subversive work Shanker was sent as a member of [the] U.S. delegation to the conference on European security and cooperation in Madrid. Over there he really did not spare himself. What a hard time he had there has been quite eloquently noted in a conversation with colleagues by his assistant for international affairs Lewenthal. He said the CIA practically takes up all the working time, and it could not be said more accurately," the correspondent stresses.

PROPOSED AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA CRITICIZED

Weinberger Testimony Cited

LD291102 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep, TASS -- Addressing the Senate Armed Service Committee, U.S. Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, David Jones made statements concerning the plans for the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Their statements left no room for doubt that the administration regarded the delivery of these planes as a means of strengthening the American military presence in the Middle East.

Pointing out that the United States and its allies badly needed the tremendous and irreplaceable oil resources of the Saudi regime, the Pentagon boss declared that implementation of the deal would increase the efficiency of United States military power if American troops had to be deployed in the region.

In other words, this refers to Washington's plans of direct armed intervention in the Middle East for the seizure of the oilfields and also to preparations for military gambles against independent states of the region. It followed from Jones' words that the United States in this strategy assigns a definite role to the American military personnel stationed in Saudi Arabia. He said that some 1,000 American servicemen were now in that country. Some 800 more military specialists are to be sent there by Washington together with the deliveries of the AWACS system.

RPP on Sale Terms

LD300326 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] On 30 September, the United States Congress is scheduled to announce its decision on the fate of the sale of American AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

As this moment draws nearer, the outcry is intensifying in the United States with the expectation that the sale of this spy aircraft to Saudi Arabia would be made at the most favorable terms.

Those who raise this outcry have divided themselves into supporters and opponents of this deal. However, they all stress and claim that the AWACS is an electronic miracle that could only be realized in America. In order to propagandize this miracle, the White House invited a group of congressmen and newsmen to a flying tour of AWACS. These people know little about technical matters, but they are very interested in anything sensational. This flying tour was followed by a series of reports and comments in American newspapers that conveyed the authors' feelings of admiration and astonishment during their flights on the AWACS. The authors were excited by all the AWACS' latest technical achievements and they gave details on the aircrafts contents.

It transpires that the aircraft is capable of supplying its owner with considerable information about the capability of the enemy and the enemy's military preparations. The aircraft is also capable of coordinating air combat operations. The AWACS' admirers give the royal palace in Riyadh the impression that if it buys these spy aircraft the only thing Riyadh will have to do is record the number of enemy aircraft that would be shot down by Saudi pilots. Myths about the AWACS aircraft, the electronic miracle, are being told while political conclusions are being drawn by the U.S. media: It is claimed that Riyadh's acquisition of these aircraft would decisively tilt the balance of power in the Middle East in favor of the Arabs, a fact that Washington will naturally never allow to happen. On the other hand, the American administration suggests to Riyadh that a few concessions will be required if such a deal is to materialize: First, the AWACS would have to be based at airports situated in the oil region, near Saudi Arabia's borders with neighboring Arab states. Furthermore, the AWACS would in no way undertake air patrols in areas near Saudi Arabia's northwestern borders which are very close to Israel.

Second, mixed American-Saudi crews would have to use these aircraft so that Riyadh would not be tempted to use them as it pleases. Third, supply of AWACS to Saudi Arabic would be made in conjunction with an increase in American-Saudi anti-Soviet cooperation. Otherwise, Washington hints that it would not be sure that the so-called secrets linked to the combat performance of the AWACS would not be known to the Russians.

The last condition, just like the first two, leaves no room for doubt that the Reagan administration is trying to exploit the AWACS deal in order to increase Saudi Arabia's subservience to American imperialist policies. Furthermore, Washington's plans to tame Riyadh, which rejects the Camp David deal, have the same colonialist crudeness as that of Washington's British predecessors in the Near and Middle East. Like Britain's former foreign minister, Anthony Eden, American politicians compare the Arabs with children who should be given a gun or a tank to make them stop shouting.

The fact is that the AWACS aircraft is more complicated than jet fighters or tanks. But this does not make any difference, because behind the bragging over this electronic miracle -- that incidentally any advanced industrial country can make -- lies the hope pinned by the American administration on "the ignorance and the naivete" of the Arabs who, it is claimed, are incapable of grasping the real intentions of American imperialism. In fact, the Arabs do realize these intentions very well. The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS urges Riyadh to reject this deal. It writes that the AWACS aircraft would be deaf, dumb and blind if ther were meant to protect the oilfields, since the threat to these sources comes from the United States itself.

PARTY, STATE GREET PRC ON 32D ANNIVERSARY

LD301342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have sent a telegram of congratulations to the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress and the State Council on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

We are deeply convinced,the telegram says, that a policy of peace and goodneighbourly relations accords with the genuine interests of the peoples of our two countries. The Soviet Union would like to build its ties with the People's Republic of China precisely in this spirit, on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. Our position is expressed in a whole number of Soviet proposals directed at normalizing relations with China and these proposals remain open.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers sent the working people of the People's Republic of China wishes for well-being and prosperity.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW281750 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree on 28 September at the House of Friendship with peoples of various countries to mark the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Those present were members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and representatives of the public in Moscow. Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and members of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

In the name of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Comrade (Soldenkov), Sinologist and vice chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, extended greetings to the Chinese guests on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The Soviet film "One Should Have Imagination" was shown at the soiree.

MOSCOW, BEIJING TRIBUTES MARK LU XUN BIRTH

PM291213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- In connection with the birth centennial of Chinese writer Lu Xun on 25 September a number of events to mark this notable date have been held in Moscow.

The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society together with the USSR Writers Union held a soiree to mark Lu Xun's birth centennial.

Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, attended the soiree at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries. A book exhibition opening ceremony was attended by officials of the PRC Embassy in the USSR.

The birth centennial of Chinese writer Lu Xun, classic writer of world literature, has been celebrated in China. Book exhibitions and the publication of numerous articles about Lu Xun's life and work and reminiscences by his contemporaries have been keyed to this notable date. A ceremonial meeting was held in Beijing to mark the jubilee.

BREZHNEV GREETS MPRP SECRETARY TSEDENBAL

PM291159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Dear Comrade Tsedenbal! We have familiarized ourselves attentively with the evaluations, set forth in your message on the situation on the Asian Continent and your considerations on ways to improve it. These considerations seem to us important and topical.

In the Soviet Union, your concern is shared completely on the present situation in Asia, in that part of the world where more than half of humanity lives, conflicts between states, wars -- great and small, declared and undeclared -- have not ceased for one day since the end of World War II. The policy of the imperialist and hegemonist forces is leading to an aggravation here of old conflicts and the kindling of new ones, and to a constant growth in tension.

The Soviet Union, like the Mongolian People's Republic, believes that this tendency, fraught with serious and dangerous consequences, must be opposed with the purposeful, consistent and steadfast efforts of the peace-loving forces, primarily of the Asian countries themselves. These forces are significant; their might and activity is growing. Political thought in the countries of the Asian Continent is turning more and more decisively to a search for ways of ensuring peace and stability. An increasing number of Asian states are showing their readiness to cooperate in the reduction of tension, the strengthening of security in Asia, and the general improvement of the international situation.

The proposals of the Mongolian People's Republic concerning the conclusion of a convention on mutual non-aggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean undoubtedly goes in this direction.

If we were to succeed in rebuilding interstate relations in this vast region on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of state borders equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonuse of force or threats of force, the settlement of disputed questions exclusively by peaceful means and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation. This would become a major historic breakthrough, one might say, in the development of events on the Asian Continent.

Your initiative fits in well with the Soviet Union's well-known proposals regarding the consolidation of peace and security in Asia. It is along the same lines as the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, to create a zone of peace and stability in southeast Asia and other constructive ideas of peace-loving Asian states. It can therefore be expected that Mongolia's initiative will find a positive response in many countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

As for the Soviet Union, we have always considered that peace in Asia will to a considerable extent set the whole atmosphere in our world. In its noble activities for the benefit of peace on the Asian Continent, the Mongolian People's Republic can count on the cooperation and support of the Soviet Union. For our part, we are grateful to you, Comrade Tsedenbal, to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the Mongolian Government for your active support for Soviet proposals directed toward strengthening peace and security and the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. Let me take this opportunity to wish the fraternal Mongolian people further successes in socialist building, happiness and prosperity.

Most respectfully yours,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

CAPTAIN SERVING IN DRA INTERVIEWED ON MORALE

PM291553 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Special correspondent Lt Col V. Moroz "Reportage From Afghanistan": "Nature -- Soviet!"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, September -- Soldiers, sergeants.... My first lines from Afghanistan are about them. Whichever of the officers -- commanders, political workers, specialists on staffs and services -- I happened to talk with, the conversation always ended in the same way: Tell the readers, most of all, about the soldier and the junior commander. Here, in a country raised up in revolution, his nature has been revealed in all its fullness and has begun to show new, sparkling facets.

I recall a talk with Guards Capt Sergey Kostin, commander of a parachute company. Here in the DRA he has been awarded the Order of the Red Star for courage and heroism in giving international assistance. He has seen a lot, as they say.

I told the captain that a magazine across the ocean had written that here in Afghanistan the Soviet soldier was allegedly broken.

"Is that what they wrote?" the officer frowned. "Yes, well, some pen-pushers would like to see even one of our soldiers embarrassed. Their masters would like it even more. But they will not see it."

"Of course, I will not say that service here is routine," Kostin went on after a pause. "I have not forgotten how in December 1979 we were carrying out what looked like the most everyday task -- setting up camp. We started to dig the hollows under the tents. I saw how a soldier would make a dozen strokes with a pick or spade...and stop for a rest. I was surprised: You cannot do it that way, can you? This is how you do it! I took a pick, scattered sparks from the stones a dozen times and felt out of breath and my head was ringing. Then I realized why -- it was the mountains, there was not enough air.

"Now we are at the same altitude. But the company has changed. You see the mountain range. Three times a week, for training, we storm those mountains. Five kilometers each way, running with full packs, of course, in helmets. I have always taken pride in my subordinates' physical fitness, but I admit that it is only in these mountains that I have realized what they are capable of."

Stopping to think, the company commander kneaded his blue beret in his hands (he had brought it in case of a photograph), twirled his coal-black mustache and then went on:

"Before every march I resolve the same problem: How to put out of action those who are not well that day in a tactful, delicate way. The doctor no longer asks who is ill -- nobody will answer. He simply calls out names. Once an 'insulted' soldier set off in the direction of the medical unit. But on the march I suddenly found him in a vehicle. He had hidden and was hiding his bandage behind a grenade thrower. I had to send him back to camp with a reprimand, but also with a sense of pride in him in my heart.

"What are our soldiers like in action? In one exercise the second platoon was commanded by Guards Jr Sgt Emir Navruzov. According to the exercise scenario he was put out of action. Guards Jr Sgt Aleksandr Mitrofanov took control of the platoon. In a fall of scree a fragment of stone hit him in the throat. He gave a command and the blood gushed out. I had to take him off duty too. We immediately heard commands from Guards Jr Sgt Alfred Khabibulin, who had only just arrived from a training subunit. The young leader did not falter or become confused. The company resolved its task. Navruzov and Mitrofanov are in the reserves now. Each has a 'For Valor' medal. But Khabibulin is serving and serving excellently."

The conversation broke off. The hollow where the tents stood was lashed by a gust of wind -- the famous "Afghan" wind. The land sent up dust clouds in response.

The tent tarpaulin roared and the camouflage nets flapped like the wings of giant birds. When everything was quiet and the ventilation flap could be opened again, the talk resumed:

"It is not the burning sun, those dust storms or the altitude which worries the servicemen most," the officer said. "I remember how in one village we stopped near the former school building. You could see how that new building had once shone white among the old adobe huts like a flower embodying the future, the meaning and aims of the revolution. Now there were the jagged remnants of walls which had been blown up. The Dushmans had done their black deed. They had succeeded. I saw that our soldiers had lumps in their throats....

"Do you remember whether that Western magazine wrote about schools being blown up?"

"Yes, it did!" I replied. "As a great 'victory' for the enemies of the revolution...."

Those who nurture the Dushmans and supply them with weapons, explosives and poisons, those whose hands and consciences are stained with the blood of Vietnamese and Kampucheans, Angolans and Salvadorans, are mad with the desire to see even a microscopic crack in the staunch, courageous nature of the Soviet internationalist serviceman and to discredit him. Since they cannot do this, hostile propaganda is resorting to the usual slander. But as is known, lies do not last long.

True, not every way of thinking is capable of understanding the Soviet serviceman's noble soul, his nature and seeing its roots and sources.

KARMAL RECALLS PEACE PROPOSAL, URGES SETTLEMENT

LD282144 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Kabul, 28 Sep, TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal warned that "the discussion of the so-called Afghan issue once again being imposed on the General Assembly of the United Nations can in no way facilitate the cause of a political settlement." In an interview with the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR he said that such a discussion would divert the attention of the General Assembly from tackling the tasks of maintaining peace and assuring international security, faced by the United Nations, and at the same time would provide the imperialist and hegemonist forces with a pretext for continued interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan.

Once again Babrak Karmal recalled the statement of the Afghan Government of 24 August of this year in which, as he stressed, a readiness is expressed to take account of the real situation and of the additional factor that has arisen of late in connection with the problem of a political settlement around Afghanistan.

Thus, for instance, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses readiness not only for bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran separately, although these still appear to be preferable and most promising, but also for tripartite talks if Afghanistan's partners deem it more suitable.

The good will of the Afghan Government, Babrak Karmal said, also displays itself in that it does not object to the participation in talks -- whether bilateral or tripartite -- of the UN secretary general or his representative.

The contents of reliable international guarantees for future agreements are being concretised. The chief thrust of the agreements must be an end and non-resumption of military and other interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. For its part, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is prepared to reiterate its commitment to the policy of peace and nonalignment, its desire to develop friendly ties with all countries, above all the neighbouring countries.

The Afghan Government points out that the attainment of a political settlement, including the elaboration of international guarantees, would make it possible to establish, upon agreement between the Afghan and Soviet sides, the order and the target dates, in other words a schedule for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The troops withdrawal would be carried out as the agreements reached are being implemented. Thus, Babrak Karmal said, the sooner the agreements are reached and implemented, which exclude interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, the sooner the withdrawal of Soviet troops will begin and end, and vice versa.

The proposals of the Afghan Government in the statement of August 24 of this year, Babrak Karmal stressed, doubtless constitute an important action, facilitating the progress to a political settlement around Afghanistan. The document deserves a careful scrutiny by all parties who really strive after a normalisation of the situation in southwest Asia and respect the right of the peoples to follow the path they have opted for, without any outside interference.

U.S. ARMS SHIPMENTS TO AFGHAN REBELS ASSAILED

PRAVDA Criticism

PM281421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov "Rejoinder": "Blabbermouth"]

[Text] New York, 23 Sep -- Egypt's President as-Sadat has confided to an NBC correspondent that for many months the United States has been secretly buying Soviet weapons from Cairo and shipping them to the counterrevolutionary gangs terrorizing the Afghan people.

It has long been known that the United States is carrying out aggression against sovereign Afghanistan by secretly buying weapons and supplying them to the rebels. Furthermore, with the Reagan administration's arrival in power this provocative activity, led by the CIA, has intensified even more. However, As-Sadat's statement caused a sensation here. It is no secret that the present Washington administration is making tremendous efforts to accuse others of supporting "international terrorism." As-Sadat's latest revelation overturns this entire edifice of lies and slander. After all, the Egyptian president has openly admitted his participation in U.S.-organized international crime, interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs and support for terrorist gangs. This has totally unmasked those who, while playing the hypocrite, are destabilizing the international situation, deliberately creating crisis situations and hindering the political settlement of various problems by organizing and encouraging international terrorism.

Immediately after the television interview was shown, journalists asked the State Department for explanations. None was forthcoming....

Tashkent Hits Aid

GF290616 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 27 September carries a station observer commentary entitled "Those Who Plot Aggression Against the DRA Are Exposing Themselves." The radio recalls President as-Sadat's statement that the United States is supplying arms to Afghan counterrevolutionaries through the Pakistani border and adds: "Ever since the commencement of developments in the DRA, U.S. officials have pretended to be concerned about the (?future) of the Afghan people. However, the undeclared war against the DRA has continued unabated and the arms Washington has purchased are being supplied to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and bands of robbers. President Reagan disclosed last March that Washington would officially consider supplying the bands of robbers with arms. (?This means that) the United States is prepared to supply the bands of robbers with arms worth tens of millions of dollars."

Claiming that "U.S. Secretary of State General Haig's statement regarding the current convocation of the UN General Assembly is evidence of a two-faced policy," the radio continues: "Haig has claimed that the national sovereignty of the DRA has been violated by the Soviet Union. However, As-Sadat's revelations and the report carried by ABC television after As-Sadat's statement confirm that it is the United States that has been violating the sovereignty of the DRA. The ABC television report has said that the procedure of supplying arms to counterrevolutionaries is on a wider scale than that described by As-Sadat. This procedure is being coordinated by the CIA. Apart from the United States, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are also involved. Ever since the beginning of the DRA question, the bands of robbers have received arms worth over a $100 million."

Claiming that the U.S. administration is endeavoring to increase the consignment of arms supplied to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries through the DRA-Pakistani border, the radio adds: "The arms to Pakistan are sent not only from Egypt but from the PRC as well. These arms are being supplied to terrorists. Meanwhile, Beijing has assumed responsibility for the matter and has permitted U.S. overflights from PRC territory and pledged to supply Afghan robbers with arms in the event the DRA-Pakistani border is closed."

Outlining Pakistan's involvement, the radio claims that about 50 bases have been set up on Pakistani territory to train Afghan counterrevolutionaries against the DRA Government and adds that the training of the bands of robbers is being controlled by experts and advisers from the United States, the PRC, Pakistan, Egypt and the FRG -- the majority being, however, from the United States and the PRC.

The radio concludes by stating that "all the evidence provided above exposes (?the two-faced policy) of those who make nonsensical remarks about international terrorism. The truth is that they themselves are arming bands of robbers and sending them into the DRA to wage terrorist activities against the innocent Afghan people."

Pakistani Denial Rejected

LD291410 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 29 Sep 81

[TASS news analyst Sergey Bulartsev: "Placing Stakes on Simpletons"]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS -- A spokesman for the Pakistani Foreign Ministry said that the Pakistani authorities do not have "direct or indirect evidence" that the USA supplies the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with Soviet weapons purchased in Egypt.

It is hard to believe that in making such a statement the Pakistani Foreign Ministry hoped that somebody would take it seriously, as the statement is designed for simpletons. The whole world knows that Pakistan's territory has been turned into the main base of the anti-Afghan war. It is with the knowledge of Pakistani authorities that numerous camps were set up there to train and form ever new sabotage squads. Weapons, worth already more than 100 million dollars have been supplied to Pakistan's territory for the bandit detachments. This export of counter-revolution is financed by the USA, Saudi Arabia and some other states. These facts have become known to the international press, and it must be believed that the Pakistani authorities are aware of what is going on in their own home no worth [as received] than other people are.

As far as the purchases by the United States of Soviet-made weapons in Egypt and the supplies of these weapons to Afghan bandits via Pakistan's territory are concerned, this was made absolutely clear a week ago by none other than Egyptian President As-Sadat. Speaking in an interview with the NBC television company he blurted out that the USA had been for almost two years secretly purchasing from Cairo weapons of Soviet types which it ships to counter-revolutionary gangs terrorising the Afghan people. Who will believe that the Pakistani Government "does not have information" to that score?!

The Pakistani military rulers have let their country be drawn into a dirty business -- an international crime agasnst a sovereign state. The stand of the Pakistani leadership, which is becoming increasingly an obedient weapon in Washington's and Beijing's hands, has become one of the main obstacles in the way of settlement of the situation, which emerged around Afghanistan. And Islamabad will not deceive anybody by its statements that it is "unaware" of what is going on with its knowledge and at its will.

IZVESTIYA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MALDIVE TIES

PM281055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Ivanov article: "Following the Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] The date 21 September 1981 was the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Maldives -- a young Asian state located in the northwest Indian Ocean. Throughout the path traveled on the way to this noteworthy date, relations between the two states have been marked by their invariably friendly nature. This has been and is based on the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course, its desire to develop relations with young independent states and the peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic of Maldives, which adheres strictly to the principles of nonalignment and strives to contribute to the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

The Republic of Maldives actively advocates the relaxation of international tension and the ending of the arms race and disarmament. It supports the constructive initiatives of other states in this sphere. The Maldives is in favor of the speediest convening, in accordance with UN decisions, of a conference to elaborate an international agreement ensuring the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, which is being hindered by the United States and certain other Western powers.

The Government of the Republic of Maldives assessed highly and expressed support for the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf region.

The proximity of the stances of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Maldives on basic international problems creates good opportunities for the development of bilateral ties.

The USSR gives assistance in the training of national cadres for the Maldives. Members of the Maldivian Government and representatives of the public have often visited the USSR.

In marking the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Maldives, we hope that our country's friendship and cooperation with that young independent state will be further developed.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN INDIA FOR SPACE RESEARCH

LD290855 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Sep, TASS -- A delegation of Soviet specialists headed by Nikolay Novikov, deputy chairman of the council for international cooperation in exploration and uses of outer space at the USSR Academy of Sciences, arrived here. At the space research centre near Bangalore, scientists of these two countries will conduct experiments in the framework of the programme of preparations for the launching of another Indian satellite of the Bhaskara series meant for the studies of terrestrial surface. The satellite will be launched into an orbit around the earth with the use of a Soviet booster-rocket from the USSR territory.

IZVESTIYA DENOUNCES SINGAPORE KAMPUCHEA MEETING

PM250957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Kuzmichev: "Intrigues of Kampuchea's Enemies"]

[Text] Recent events attest that Southeast Asia has become the target of dangerous intrigues and crude pressure from Beijing hegemonism and U.S. imperialism. Having suffered crushing defeats in Indochina in the seventies, these forces are now seeking to restore their positions in the region. Pursuing their own ultimate goals, Washington and Beijing are jointly trying to prevent the Indochinese countries from developing along the path of progress and socialism and to undermine this firm obstacle in the path of their own imperialist and expansionist aspirations. Demonstrating a "commonality of strategic interests," they are seeking to stoke tension and confrontation between the ASEAN countries and Indochinese countries and to create a situation which would enable them to constantly interfere in the region's affairs.

It is precisely to this end that the U.S. and Chinese "strategists" have dredged up the nonexistent "Kampuchean problem" and are doing everything to turn it into a permanent stimulator of tension in Southeast Asia. This is served in particular by the plan, which emerged several months ago, for amalgamating the Pol Pot formations which have taken refuge on Thai territory with pro-Western and monarchist Khmer emigre groups. This joint operation -- a "maximum program" so to speak -- is aimed at "pooling" the forces of the three counterrevolutionary groupings in order to attempt to alter the course of events in long-suffering Kampuchea by military means and to overthrow its constitutionally created government, which is supported by the people. The "minimum program" envisaged the creation of a so-called "coalition government" consisting of representatives of these three groupings before the recent opening of the routine UN General Assembly session, then, on the pretext that so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" was no longer Pol Pot's Kampuchea, to seek to defer the expulsion of its representatives from the United Nations and to bar from this organization the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has existed in reality since January 1979.

It is precisely in accordance with the "minimum program" that the recent meeting between Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state, the former Prime Minister Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, one of the Pol Pot supporters' ringleaders, was held in Singapore. The first two "freedom fighters" are only needed by Beijing and Washington to lend some "respectability" to the Pol Pot supporters, whose goals and methods have not changed at all since the special people's tribunal in Phnom Penh found their leaders guilty of the crime of genocide and passed the harshest possible sentence on them.

As a result of protracted bickering and haggling, the three "leaders" under pressure from their Beijing and Washington masters reached agreement on the need to create a "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea." To judge by his statements, Norodom Sihanouk wanted to head the "government." However, the organizers of the farce preferred Son Sann. But even that is not the point. However these retrieved pawns may fuss, whatever chairs they are sat in for appearances' sake, Beijing, in coordination with Washington, does not assign the main place to them but to the Khmer Maoists -- the Pol Pot supporters.

Several governments of the ASEAN countries have joined in the intrigue of disguises under pressure from the United States and China. For instance, Thailand is giving shelter to Pol Pot supporters and other counterrevolutionary gangs and facilitating in every way their supply from China, while its official spokesmen are mediating in contacts between the leaders of the Khmer counterrevolution.

Bangkok ruling circles are now making virtually no attempt to conceal their direct participation in the anti-Kampuchean operation. In turn the Singapore Government is playing an equally marked role. It was louder than the others in advocating the creation of a "united front" and gave hospitality to enemies of the Kampuchean people, gathering them in its capital. Norodom Sihanouk, for instance, was the official guest of the prime minister. Thailand and Singapore brought joint pressure to bear on Son Sann, who was diffidently hanging back and pretended until the last moment that he did not want to sit at the same table as Pol Pot's murderers. He went to the meeting only after it had been hinted to him that he was "running the risk of losing friends."

It turns out that not only Thailand and Singapore had a hand in actively helping to create the "coalition." The Djakarta newspaper KOMPAS reported that (Anvar Sani), special assistant to the Indonesian foreign minister, had visited Singapore with instructions to promote talks between Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann. The newspaper report said that the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore carefully concealed both the fact of (A. Sani's) visit and the purpose of his "good offices" mission.

But there is no hiding the most important thing. By choosing to magnify the non-existent "Kampuchean problem" the leaders of certain ASEAN countries are now to all intents and purposes embroiled in the unworthy and dangerous business of organizing gross interference in the affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Whatever they say about their desire for an exclusively "political settlement," the fact is that they have become accomplices in the Washington-backed adventure of Beijing, which has never made any secret of its desire to change by military means the course of political development not only in Kampuchea but also in Vietnam and Laos. The Singapore meeting of the leaders of the Khmer counterrevolutionary rabble was held in conditions where China is fanning tension on the border with Vietnam and Laos and an all-out psychological war is being waged against the three countries of Indochina. This makes the ASEAN countries' involvement in knocking together a "coalition" of traitors to the Kampuchean people particularly unsavory.

The Singapore meeting will clearly not be the last action of the enemies of People's Kampuchea. All the indications are that the efforts to create a Khmer counterrevolutionary "front" will be continued. But however hard they try, the imperialists, hegemonists and their accomplices will not now be able to alter the course of events in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Singapore meeting, like the other actions aimed at creating a ballyhoo over the non-existent "Kampuchean problem," at prolonging the presence in the United Nations of the Kampuchean people's sworn enemies and at undermining Kampuchea's rightful government, is sure to help preserve tension in Southeast Asia. It is precisely for this purpose that the hegemonists and imperialists are inspiring these actions. This is a dangerous course which runs counter to the region's interests, including those of the peoples of the ASEAN countries, and is incompatible with the idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The only constructive way to solve the region's problems is outlined in the peace-loving and constructive program put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and, in particular, in their proposal for holding a regional conference of the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. As was stressed during the recent friendly conversation between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, implementation of this proposal would be sure to help the cause of peace and of improving the atmosphere in Southeast Asia.

JAKARTA MAKING PRK SITUATION 'MORE COMPLICATED'

BK251617 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Leonid Nikolayev commentary: "A Dove's Trap"]

[Text] According to press reports, the chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces [intelligence] staff J-1, Gen Benny Murdani, recently discussed with Thai Government officials in Bangkok problems related to the situation in Kampuchea. In this connection, our observer, Leonid Nikolayev, writes the following:

Observers have not only drawn our attention to the fact that the prerogative right to discuss this matter lies in the hands of the sovereign Kampuchean Government but also to the fact that the Indonesian side has chosen Thai leaders as partners in the discussion.

It is public knowledge that Thai territory has been turned into a base for the anti-Kampuchean activities of the Pol Pot gang. Thai leaders have continued to support them with Chinese arms and ammunition. Bangkok officials have given intermediary services to all sorts of Kampuchean fugitives in an attempt to form a sort of coalition government.

The so-called (?coalition) which was established at a recent meeting in Singapore is highly praised by Washington and Beijing and encouraged the fugitives to establish a regime which will listen to the United States and China.

The role played by Thailand and other ASEAN countries in this venture is not at all in conformity with their statements expressing a desire to solve the Kampuchean issue peacefully and without foreign intervention.

Furthermore, Benny Murdani said in Bangkok recently that Indonesia did not want to give the impression that it is less active than its Thai partners in aggravating the tense situation concerning Kampuchea.

In this context, some observers have drawn our attention to Benny Murdani's trip to Thailand, pointing out that the trip was followed [as heard] by another made by the director general of the Indonesian Foreign Affairs department, Anwar Sani, to Singapore. Kompas reports that the diplomat quietly carried out an intermediary mission to reconcile the participants of the anti-Kampuchean coalition set up in Singapore. In other words, Jakarta, although not acting as openly as its ASEAN partners, has made the Kampuchean situation more complicated.

One may ask: Does Indonesia have any reason to be hostile toward its neighbors in Indochina? The fact that Vietnam answered the call of Kampuchean patriots, who saw their country being destroyed by the Pol Pot terrotists, and came to the aid of the Kampuchean people, logically, should not be criticized but appreciated by the governments of all sovereign countries in Southeast Asia. [Words indistinct] humanitarian reasons and justice, because the Chinese experiment in Kampuchea was a forerunner in the framework of setting up a new [words indistinct] a la Beijing throughout Southeast Asia. One may say that the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] in [words indistinct] with other Indochinese countries has stood as a component of the frontline blocking China's southward drive and securing stability in Southeast Asia.

People in Indonesia are aware of this. Efforts to turn Kampuchea into an arena of a civil war, Merdeka says, can lead to the emergency of a new source of instability in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, recent history in the region shows that a [words indistinct] situation world only invite foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the countries of the region, interference which, Jakarta authorities believe should be avoided.

Observers believe that of all the ASEAN countries, Indonesia holds the most moderate stand on the problems in the region. In this connection, NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG of Switzerland says that an ASEAN dove nest has been built in Jakarta.

Unfortunately, some Indonesian officials, for the sake of others, are trying to support the anti-Khmer coalition set up in Singapore; it is a coalition (?backed) by China and the United States and described by Merdeka as a coalition of a tiger, a cobra and a jackal. These beasts can not possibly be associated with the dove from Jakarta, destined to be thrown into an American-Chinese cell housing very wild animals.

BURMA 4-YR ECONOMIC PLAN, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

BK260939 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 26 Sep 81

[TASS correspondent dispatch from Rangoon on Burma's economic prospects]

[Text] A recent issue of the party affairs journal of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] mentioned major new guidelines for Burma's fourth 4-year economic plan. These economic guidelines were approved and endorsed by the Fourth BSPP Congress which was held last month.

The journal pointed out that the fourth 4-year economic plan 1982-86 is part of the country's 20-year long-term development plan. The main goal of the plan is to construct a socialist economic system which is suitable for Burmese society's socialist, political and social institutions.

There are favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the new 4-year economic plan. The party affairs journal pointed out that during the last 4-year economic plan, shortcomings in achieving the development growth rate laid down by the long-term economic plan were overcome. Experiences from past years were taken into consideration in preparing the targets for the new plan. The aim of achieving an average annual economic growth rate of 6 percent was laid down. At the end of the 4-year economic plan, the value of the annual gross national product is expected to reach 21.1 billion kyats, which will exceed the fiscal 1980-81 GNP by 4.6 billion kyats. The economic system is expected to be reformed further in order to promote production. Special emphasis will be given to developing industry for processing export goods. Efforts will also be made to reform the economic structure by developing the state and cooperative sectors.

Burma will strive to depend on mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries and international organizations in implementing the economic plans. The journal stressed that such cooperation will not be detrimental to the socialist system, but will contribute to socialist construction.

The new 4-year economic plan is designed to further improve the living standard of the working people and to promote social progress. It addressed issues related to eradication of the unemployment problem, promoting the productivity of workers and government employees and their duties. The party affairs journal noted that the guidelines pointed to need to draw up special regional development projects to narrow the gap in living standards between the urban and rural areas.

BRIEFS

BURMESE AMBASSADOR -- Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Nikolay Firyubin today held a luncheon in honour of the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Hla Shwe, in connection with his departure for home. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81 LD]

KSS DISSOLUTION AT SOLIDARITY CONGRESS NOTED

Dissolution Is 'Maneuver'

LD291414 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep, TASS -- As it is reported by the PAP Polish agency, a conference of secretaries of voivodship committees of the Polish United Workers' Party has discussed the tasks of party organisations in the present political situation. It was stressed at the conference that it is necessary to strengthen the unity of the party and to step up the activity of party bodies with the aim of implementing the economic reform and the laws adopted by the country's Sejm.

The "self-dissolution" of the counter-revolutionary grouping KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], which comes out as one of the main instigators and organisers of anti-socialist activity in Poland, was announced at the congress of the Solidarity trade union association in Gdansk. The explanation of the "self-dissolution" is that Solidarity has taken over the functions and cadres of KSS-KOR and there is no need for the existence of two homogenous organisations.

One of the founders of this counter-revolutionary organisation, Lipinski, stated at the congress in Gdansk that in the course of the five years of its existence KSS-KOR had successfully fulfilled the tasks facing it and regarded Solidarity as a worthy successor. Members of KSS-KOR automatically become members of Solidarity and acquire its active protection.

As journalists were told by the representative of the press serivce of the congress Onyszkiewicz, KSS-KOR was the initiator of Solidarity creation. Member of KSS-KOR Lipinski, who is a member of the presidium of the Warsaw branch of Solidarity, said that the "trade union association will perform better the job done by our organisation."

The American ABC television company noted in this connection that "as a group KSS-KOR is no longer needed," but its leaders will remain as before the main advisers of the Solidarity leadership. The French newspaper LE PARISIEN LIBERE writes that the KSS-KOR leaders have secured for themselves firm positions in the trade union association.

Prague, 29 Sep, TASS--The dissolution of KSS-KOR is only a maneouvre since the members of this organisation are firmly entrenched in Solidarity, have merged with the trade union and have thus intimated that they will head this trade union association and lead it to confrontation with the people's power, says a commentary in the newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

Forces of political confrontation are so far being formed at the Solidarity congress, the paper notes. It is in vain that Poland is expecting the congress to do something to overcome the grave crisis situation in the country.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD292058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published a commentary which says:

The extreme rightwing political group got the upper hand during the first round of the Solidarity congress. Its representatives too often echoed KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders and palmed off draft decisions which accorded with its propaganda aims. KSS-KOR people led the radicals. It seems that KSS-KOR has taken such root in Solidarity that it has decided to merge with it.

In breif, KSS-KOR has decided that it no longer needs independence: Solidarity has formed an organizational alliance. Extremists in the trade union association will do without their local branches, while KSS-KOR prefers to work under a signboard which does not look so brazen as their old one.

KURON SEEKING 'SOVIET-POLISH CONFLICT'

LD291922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (TASS) -- The weekly RZECZYWISTOSC has called the statement of J. Kuron to the BBC radio station, in which he called for the creation of a committee for national salvation which would include representatives of Solidarity, the church, the present government and the party, the start of a new phase in the political struggle for power. This committee, according to Kuron's scheme, should replace the existing power apparatus and prepare for free elections to the Sejm.

RZECZYWISIOSC recalls that Kuron and the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS] last year worked out a tactic according to which Solidarity is to avoid any cooperation with the state. Indeed, for a year Solidarity has not cooperated at all. The whole tactic of the trade association has consisted of not giving the government a chance, or a least hampering its actions, to extricate Poland from the difficult situation. This is a conscious game with the aim of deepening the difficulties until there is disaster. It is a tactic that is cynical and shameful: The worse it is for the people, the worse it is for the communists. The last proposal, as do all KSS tactics, expresses the one and only intention of removing the PZPR, the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party and other forces that participate in the administration of the country from the political scene.

The game that KSS is now playing RZECZYWISTOSC writes, has nothing in common with the salvation of the country. Their members and their allies have been blinded by anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. We note that the conception of creating a committee for national salvation was formulated in the spirit of setting Poland against its allies. A Polish-Soviet conflict remains the dream of Kuron. Only this will give him political capital.

VISITING OFFICIAL VIEWS POLAND'S DIFFICULTIES

WA500715 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] ELTA -- S. Zawodzinski, first secretary of the Bialystokski Voidodship PZPR Committee visited Soviet Lithuania. Our guest familiarized himself with Vilnyus, Kaunas, visited enterprises, and met with V. Klikunene, second secretary of the Vilnyus Gorkom, Yu. Yarushyavichyus, second secretary of the Kaunas Gorkom, I. Razumas, chairman of the gorispolkom, K. Stontselis, first secretary of the Lazdiyskiy Raykom.

Before his departure from the republic our guest told the following to our ELTA correspondent: "The last time I visited Lithuania was in 1974. I am amazed at the large scale of the construction. Both Vilnyus and Kaunas are difficult to recognize, so many new selections have sprung up. Everywhere I went I was met in a friendly and joyous manner and, of course, asked questions about the current situation in Poland. The situation is truly serious. There is a shortage of food stuff and dry goods. Long lines form daily at the stores. The extremist elements of Solidarity are constantly aggravating the political situation as well. This was very clearly demonstrated by the Gdansk congress. The Polish people are tired of the unrest. The majority of the people want to work, live and enjoy their leisure normally. This is precisely what the PZPR Central Committee and the government of the country are attempting to ensure. In this diffiuclt and crucial period we are constantly aware of the help of the Soviet people, economic as well as moral. Friendship born of the common struggle against fascism and tempered in the most fierce combat can withstand the most difficult ordeals. And we will continue to strengthen it in the future. During his meetings with officials of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee definite outlines for further cooperation were set. In the current year there will be an exchange of youth delegations and relations between the cities of Bialystok and Kaunas will be developed further.

REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO HUNGARY

Shevardnadze Visits Debrecen

PM290915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings on Hungarian Soil"]

[Text] Budapest, 23 Sep -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is on an official friendly visit to Hungary, has arrived in Debrecen -- a major Hungarian industrial and cultural center.

A warm meeting took place between the Soviet guests and leaders of the Hajdu-Bihar County MSZMP Committee and the county council and representatives of the county party economic aktiv. G. Sikula, first secretary of the county MSZMP committee, talked about the county's development, about working people's participation in the implementation of the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions and about the multifaceted production relations and friendly ties with collectives at allied enterprises and institutions in the USSR.

The Soviet delegation head thanked him for the cordial reception and conveyed to the county working people and the entire Hungarian people warm fraternal greetings and wishes for big successes in work to benefit socialist Hungary from the working people of the Soviet Union, the USSR Supreme Soviet and personally from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a great and sincere friend of the Hungarian people.

In Debrecen, as throughout Hungary, he said, the delegation is constantly aware of the live, giving influence of Soviet-Hungarian friendship.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary are based on the lasting foundation of a common social system, the common fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are characterized by profound trust, mutual understanding and by broad cooperation in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres. "Fraternal relations with Hungary, our neighbor and ally," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 11th MSZMP Congress, "are for Soviet communists a matter of principle, conviction and feeling."

In recent decades friendship between our countries and peoples has become even deeper, has become incomparably richer and has acquired new content. The indestructible unity of the Soviet and Hungarian people is strikingly manifested in the various contacts and ties at party and state level, between social organizations and labor collectives and between linked republics, regions and cities. These ties embrace many spheres of social, production and spiritual life and are characterized by a great variety of forms of live contacts between thousands of Soviet and Hungarian working people. Like all Soviet people, Soviet parliamentarians are deeply satisfied by the fact that relations between the USSR and Hungary are developing successfully, are enriching the peoples of both countries mutually and are drawing them closer together.

The Soviet working people are following Hungary's development with immense interest, they pay great heed to and greatly respect the experience of socialist building accumulated in Hungary and, together with the working people of Hungarian cities and villages, they take pride in the remarkable successes they have achieved in economic, scientific and cultural development.

These successes and achievements are the result of the selfless labor of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all Hungarian working people, of the consistent policy of the MSZMP and its Central Committee headed by that glorious son of the Hungarian people, prominent figure in the international communist movement, true communist and internationalist and great friend of the Soviet Union, Comrade Janos Kadar.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation leader went on to talk about the activity of the CPSU and Soviet people in implementing the majestic program of economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and about progress in the fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. He stressed that Soviet people are living and working under the growing influence of the historic decisions of the party congress. Each passing day sees more clearly manifested their mobilizing influence on all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

The 26th CPSU Congress determined as the main task for the 11th 5-Year Plan that of ensuring the further growth of Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the stable, on-going development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the switching of the economy to the intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, all-round savings in resources and the improvement of work quality.

Socialism has gained a great deal from the party's practical implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy -- the policy of equality, fraternity and friendship of the peoples of our country. Under the leadership of the CPSU, more and more concrete steps are being taken in the Soviet Union in the interests of the all-round development of each of the fraternal union republics along the path of the further prosperity and rapprochement of the nations and ethnic groups of our country.

Meets Kadar, Attends Luncheon

PM291141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep -- J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who is heading a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation in Hungary on an official friendly visit. The Soviet delegation was received by P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

On the same day A. Apro, speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly, gave a luncheon in honor of the Soviet parliamentarians. Greeting the guests, he emphasized that the Hungarian people have feelings of deep friendship for the peoples of the Soviet Union. The meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar have been outstanding events in relations between the USSR and Hungary. This was also demonstrated by the recent meeting of the two countries' leaders in the Crimea, he said.

Our entire people, A. Apro said, highly assessed the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples" which is aimed at curbing the arms race, easing tension and strengthening cooperation between countries and peoples. The Hungarian National Assembly has stated its support for the USSR's peace-loving initiatives and expressed the conviction that by the peoples' joint efforts it is possible to eliminate the danger threatening the world.

In an answering speech E.A. Shevardnadze expressed profound thanks to the Hungarian National Assembly for the invitation to visit Hungary, with which the Soviet Union is linked by inextricable ties of fraternal friendship and international unity.

Soviet-Hungarian relations are growing stronger with every passing year, he said. Fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Hungary is covering ever new spheres and is being filled with increasingly richer content. Our friendship is based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the unity of class interests and goals and is characterized by profound mutual trust and respect.

The close combat alliance between the CPSU and the MSZMP is the linchpin of Soviet-Hungarian relations. The steady development of these relations is the result of the great concern and attention constantly paid to them by the leaders of our parties and countries, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar. Our leaders set an example of a profoundly party-spirited, creative approach in resolving key questions of relations between the two fraternal countries.

The ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Hungarian National Assembly hold an important place in strengthening Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation. The meetings between our countries' parliamentarians open up good opportunities for the discussion of topical international problems, the exchange of experience, the activity of the selected organs of power and the development and improvement of the political system and socialist democracy.

The present international situation is complex and contradictory. Hotbeds of old crises and conflicts have not been extinguished and new ones are constantly being added to them. The reasons for this development of events in the world were comprehensively analyzed at the 26th CPSU Congress, the 12th MSZMP Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties.

As L.I. Brezhnev noted, the key question today is "to reduce the pitch of international tension, preserve detente, and ensure its further development." This is precisely the goal served by the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet generated a broad response in the world. We highly assess the fact that the Hungarian National Assembly has declared its unanimous support for this appeal.

We are profoundly gladdened by the fact that the friendship and unity of action of the Soviet Union and Hungary are acting as an influential factor for strengthening the positions of the socialist community and consolidating international security in Europe and throughout the world.

The broad cooperation between our countries, E.A. Shevardnadze said in conclusion, has become an inalienable part of the life of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said during the Soviet party and government delegation's visit to Budapest in the summer of 1979, "this enables us to describe the socialist countries' relations by the lofty word fraternal."

A reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was held at the USSR Embassy in Hungary.

The CPSU is steadily pursuing a course toward further broadening and deepening socialist democracy, seeing this as a very important characteristic trait of developed socialism. The further improvement of socialist democracy in our country is seen primarily as unswervingly ensuring broader and broader participation by working people in the running of all society's affairs, the further development of the democratic foundations of our statehood and the creation of conditions for the all-round development of the individual.

The soviets of people's deputies whose rights were considerably enriched with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, have actively joined in practical work to implement the congress decisions. Still further evidence of constant concern for the work of soviets is the resolution adopted on enhancing the role of the soviets in economic building.

The peaceful, creative activity of the fraternal socialist countries, E.A. Shevardnadze noted, is currently taking place in complicated international conditions. The course taken by Washington and NATO, with Beijing as an accomplice, toward an unbridled arms race and the destabilization of the world situation and the U.S. desire to interfere in other states' internal affairs have led to a deterioration of the international political climate and to the growth of the danger of war.

Considering the gravity of the international situation, the 26th CPSU Congress put forward a concrete program for strengthening peace in present-day conditions. Our country is now working hard to implement this program which is at the center of international life. The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," adopted on L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, was assessed by the international public as a very important, timely political step taken at a time of acute struggle to ease the threat of nuclear war and to resume international political dialogue. The Hungarian parliamentarians also threw their weight behind this important political act.

To effect a move away from confrontation toward dialogue, from exacerbation of conflicts toward their settlement -- this task can be solved only through the efforts of all who want peace and are acting on favor of peace. Soviet people value highly Hungary's active foreign policy position and its contribution to the socialist community countries' common struggle to overcome the current high tension and to presenve and deepen detente.

In conclusion, E.A. Shevardnadze wishes the Hungarian working people remarkable new successes in implementing the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress and in building a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil.

In the afternoon the Soviet delegation visited the Debrecen bearing combine which is being expanded with Soviet technical assistance. The delegation members had a conversation with the enterprise economic and party leaders, looked around a number of shops and talked with workers.

The delegation is accompanied on its trip by A. Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly.

Visit to Budapest Council

PM281511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Budapest, 22 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is here on an official friendly visit, visited the Budapest City Council today.

The visitors were greeted by L. Kelemen, first deputy chairman of the council, who spoke about the Hungarian capital, its development in the years of people's power and the activity of the city council. The delegation members toured the city, saw the sights and viewed its new buildings.

Embassy Reception Held

LD261340 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI) -- Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador in Budapest, gave a reception in honor of the [words indistinct], let by Eduard Shevardnadze, representative of nationalities, [as received] of the Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, Friday evening. Present at the reception, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Eduard Shevardnadze and Antal Apro delivered toasts at the reception.

Shevardnadze Interviewed

LD280304 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Interview granted by Eduard Shevardnadze, deputy of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgia Communist Party, to an unidentified reporter on the occasion of his visit to the Hungarian National Assembly; questions in Hungarian, answers in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The talks arranged for the end of November -- about which agreement was reached this week by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Haig -- will deal with the limitation of arms, in particular missiles. What can be expected of this meeting? Will there be a continuation of the dialogue which was broken off earlier because of the Americans?

[Answer] The first foreign ministerial meeting between Gromyko and Haig is to be followed by another dialogue; agreement has been reached on holding Soviet-American talks on 30 November. It would be hard to predict the outcome of these talks and what kind of concrete results they will bring about. However, whatever the outcome of this meeting may be, in my view, the very fact that Andrey Gromyko, one of the leaders of our country, a representative of our state, the foreign minister of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State Haig have held talks, is undoubtedly a significant development in the present circumstances. This once again justifies the position we have always taken, namely that we are ready for a dialogue and that we have neither given up nor will we give up this endeavor of ours.

To justify their aggressive conduct and the new arms race, American politicians have invented the alleged Soviet threat. Such a threat has never existed in reality, nor does it exist now. However, I must also say that while we are doing our best for peace -- because it derives from our fundamental principles that we have always fought for peace and will continue to serve the cause of peace in the future, too -- we are not doing this because we are weak.

[Question] One of the motives on the part of certain American strategists may be that they consider the time ripe to drive the USSR into a corner in economic terms. They believe that they can pressure the USSR, put obstacles in the way of peaceful, constructive work and force her to increase spending on arms.

[Answer] Indeed, various forms of speculation and prognoses are being voiced about this. However, we have an abundance of experience in this sphere or, if I may put it this way, we have become used to this. However, I can state that the USSR, the Soviet people and our friends, the countries of the socialist community, cannot be strangled even through economic means. We lived through more difficult and complicated periods in the past when we starved and when we started amidst hardship on the construction of socialist society and socialist industry and agriculture. However, we were able to protect socialism and safeguard the interests of the working class and the Soviet people even in those days. We are far more able to do this at present now that we have a strong and modern industry at our disposal, an enormous agriculture and the establishment of the stable community of socialist countries.

However, whatever difficulties we may have to face -- after all, we as well as other countries do have difficulties and it is likely that we will have these difficulties in the future, too -- we consider the interests of the defense of the fatherland to be of fundamental importance. Lenin said that if the revolution had something to defend then it would be able to defend it. We do have something to defend and are capable of defending it.

[Question] What is the main objective of your visit to Hungary?

[Answer] We arrived in Hungary at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and this is within the framework of cooperation established between the parliaments of our countries. The Central Committee of our party and the Supreme Soviet entrusted us with the task of studying the experiences of our Hungarian friends, among other things the experiences of the Hungarian National Assembly and of the local state administration organs as well as their activities in the work of socialist construction. It is well known that Leonid Brezhnev very resolutely raised the issue at the 26th congress of our party that we should study the achievements of our friends. He mentioned the very interesting and remarkable experiences of the Hungarian People's Republic, which we can use in our conditions as well.

I may say briefly about our visit that we have had an opportunity for extremely interesting talks which have a significance for practical life. I would like to note here that the more our cooperation gains in strength, the greater attention we pay to the practical usefulness, tangible nature and objectivity of these relations. This kind of working method also characterized the activity of our delegation. We had a very interesting meeting with Comrade Janos Kadar. We held substantive talks with the Hungarian delegation headed by Antal Apro, we acquainted ourselves with the activities of the Hungarian National Assembly and of its standing committees and with the problems that the Hungarian National Assembly is currently considering.

[Question] Who had more to say to the other side?

[Answer] Well, the Hungarian comrades had more to say on this occasion; however, when they come to Georgia then probably we will be doing more of the talking.

Delegation Returns to Moscow

LD281430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] An official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee and deputy of the Supreme Soviet, has ended. It was seen off at the airport by Apro, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, and other official figures. The delegation returned home today.

REPORTAGE ON HUNGARIAN TU DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Aktiv

PM241541 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 3

[N. Shevtsov report: "Together Toward a Single Goal; Hungarian Trade Union Delegation's Stay in the USSR"]

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council [SZOT] headed by S. Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the SZOT, yesterday had a meeting with the trade union aktiv in the Palace of Labor.

AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov delivered a speech welcoming the guests. This visit by our Hungarian guests, he said, occupies a special place in the rich practice of Soviet-Hungarian trade union ties. This has essentially been the first bilateral meeting at the level of the leadership of the two trade union centers. During the meeting there has been a useful exchange of opinions on questions of cooperation between the two countries' trade unions and their role in socialist society. It took place in a frank, confidential atmosphere. It was a conversation between real friends who always have many questions and topics to discuss.

We informed each other, V.I. Prokhorov continued, not only about our countries' economic position but also touched on important political questions and problems of the modern international situation. During the meeting the main directions of our trade unions' activity at the current stage were discussed in detail, and we also discussed new trends in the USSR and Hungarian trade union movement.

V.I. Prokhorov expressed confidence that the meeting and the talks that have been held will serve to further improve Soviet-Hungarian relations and cooperation.

S. Gaspar's speech was listened to with great attention. He expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome given the Hungarian trade union delegation in the Soviet Union. The chief topic of our meeting, Comrade S. Gaspar said, was the constantly increasing role of the trade unions in socialist society. Together, we discussed questions of improving our work. This is understandable, for the principles by which our trade unions are guided in their activity and their desires and aims are identical.

Dwelling on certain urgent aspects of Hungarian trade union activity, S. Gaspar emphasized that the demands on the trade unions have increased greatly at the present stage of the building of a developed socialist society in Hungary. Therefore we believe that their organizational structure and the methods of leading them must adapt flexibly to the present demands. We are devoting more attention to the work of primary organizations, where, in particular, the institutions of trade union representatives directing the work of trade union groups have been created. Trade unions seek in their work to create conditions for the development of the working people's creative potential.

In conclusion Comrade S. Gaspar wished the participants in the meeting success in their work and strong health and answered questions put by those present.

AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries, participated in the meeting.

Gaspar Ends Visit

PM251021 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the National Trade Union Council, which has been in the USSR at the AUCCTU's invitation, flew home from Moscow 18 September. The joint text of a report for the press was adopted on the results of the visit and it will be published in the newspaper's Sunday issue.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov, AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations With Trade Unions in Socialist Countries, and other officials. The delegation was also seen off by M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV VISITS FINNISH SHIPYARD

LD291252 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Finland, the commander of the Soviet Navy, Admiral of the Fleet S.G. Gorshkov, today visited navy headquarters and acquainted himself with the minelayers Pohjanmaa. Today's program also includes a visit to the Hiet Alahti shipyard in Wartsila. Admiral Gorshkov and his wife arrived in Finland yesterday. The visitors are to return home on Saturday.

FRG CP LEADER COMMENTS ON PENDING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD292012 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn 2 Sep (TASS) -- "The forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, means talks about decisive questions vitally important for our people -- peace, security and economic cooperation. That is why all peace-loving forces in our country, all who want peace and friendship with the USSR express active support for the aims of this visit," said Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, speaking at a plenary meeting of the party Executive.

"The visit by the Soviet leader impels us once again to urge the FRG ruling circles not to doubt all the positive results of the treaties concluded by the Federal Republic of Germany with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries, to put an end to the transformation of the FRG into a U.S. atomic colony by stationing on its territory medium-range nuclear missiles."

Cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the concluded treaties is useful. It would be difficult, however, to imagine cooperation with the presence of nuclear warheads aimed at the USSR, Herbert Mies said. He called on the West German ruling circles to be guided in the course of the forthcoming talks by the sense of responsibility for peace and political commonsense. Such a stand would correspond to the great importance of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG for resolving the peace or war problem, for developing fruitful, mutually beneficial political and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG, he said. There is nothing more important than the use of this visit for strengthening peace and continuing detente, for preventing another round in the arms race with all its grave consequences for our and other peoples.

"We attach great importance to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. We place our concrete contribution to the success of this event at the center of all our activities," the chairman of the German Communist Party concluded. "We will welcome with all our heart the Soviet leader, as well as dialogue between the political figures of the GDR and the FRG, especially at the present-day complicated political situation."

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD281804 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff ended his 5-day visit to the Soviet Union this evening and flew back to Frankfurt from Moscow. Lambsdorff and the delegation of West German Government and economic representatives who took part in the annual meeting of the German-Soviet economic commission were seen off by deputy Soviet premier, Leonid Kostandov. Lambsdorff earlier had a 1-hour talk with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev on the development and state of mutual economic relations.

CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN OSLO 29 SEP

LD292034 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Oslo, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Alternate member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Norwegian Government.

On the same day he took part in the opening of the Soviet exhibition "Scythian-Sarmatian Art". The show has been organised in accordance with the program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Norway for 1979-1983.

The Soviet minister, speaking at the opening ceremony, stressed the importance of stable cultural cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Norway for deepening mutual understanding and forming the climate of mutual trust, especially at present, in the conditions of the aggravated international situation. The minister said that the Soviet Union actively favoured further development of peaceful cooperation between all people's, continuation of the policy of detente and curbing of the arms race. The peace program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress maps out ways of ensuring firm international security.

Petr Demichev also pointed out that the Soviet Union actively supported all sensible proposals directed at maintaining peace in Europe and opposed the attempts to turn Europe into a cockpit of nuclear war. The strivings of the Scandinavian peoples of turning Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone have evoked, as is known, a favourable response in the Soviet Union.

The minister recalled that General Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, in reply to questions by a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI/ DEMARI, stressed that the Soviet Union was ready to assume necessary commitments and guarantees.

Norway's Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said, opening the exhibition, that the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Norway was a firm and important element in relations between the two states. It provides an opportunity to know more about today's life and the history of the two countries, promotes contacts in many spheres of science, education and culture.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM281343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a Portuguese Communist Party delegation was in the Soviet Union 15-22 September, to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of work in the sphere of health care.

The Portuguese comrades had meetings and detailed conversations at the USSR Ministry of Health, the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom and the Leningrad Gorispolkom main health administration and visited medical nursing establishments and training institutions. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

The direct contact with actual Soviet practice, the delegation members noted, confirms the humanity of the Soviet system of health care, which is imbued with concern for working people.

Portuguese democrat-doctors, the delegation declared, are fully determined to promote in every possible way the success of the peoples' joint struggle against the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe posed by the aggressive policy of imperialism and its accomplices.

MOSCOW MEETING HELD IN MEMORY OF AN-NASIR

PM281509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To the Memory of An-Nasir"]

[Text] On 24 September in Moscow a meeting of representatives of the Soviet public was held devoted to the memory of that great son of the Egyptian people and outstanding politician and statesman of the Arab east, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUPPRESSION OF EGYPTIAN PRESS

PM291511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Authorities Act"]

[Text] Cairo, 26 Sep -- The Egyptian authorities are continuing their campaign against opponents of the regime. The press has been the scene of a "restoration of order."

The country's political parties have been banned from publishing anything until a document defining "the criteria of a healthy democracy" has been framed and approved, President as-Sadat said in an interview with the weekly MAY. As a result, for example, by closing down the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, which was published by the opposition Socialist Labor Party, the authorities are preventing that party from publishing any other press organ for an indefinite period.

Addressing the members of the "supreme press council," the Egyptian president advised the council to refrain from issuing new publishing licenses.

EGYPT DISSOLVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD291534 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] By government order, the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society was dissolved in Egypt today; its activity has been banned. News agencies point out that this action is merely one aspect of the campaign being waged by the Egyptian leadership against the Soviet Union. 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat, former Egyptian deputy prime minister and president of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society was arrested earlier.

PRAVDA HITS U.S.-S. AFRICAN TALKS ON NAMIBIA

PM281341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Mikhail Zenovich "Commentator's Column": "Challenge to Africa"]

[Text] Luanda -- High-ranking emissaries of the U.S. State Department and the diplomatic department of the Republic of South Africa have held talks on the Namibian problem in Zurich. Their substance is being kept secret on the pretext that the meeting was of a strictly consultative nature and related only to agreeing "the details of the new U.S. initiative on Namibia." Washington is passing this "initiative" off an an "improved" version of the well-known UN Security Council Resolution 435, which demands the immediate withdrawal of the South African Army of occupation from Namibia and the holding of a general election there under UN control.

According to Western press reports, the results of the talks will be imparted by the head of the American delegation -- Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs -- to representatives of the so-called "contact group" on Namibia consisting of five Western powers -- the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada -- at its session in New York. Even now, however, South African propaganda does not hide its delight at the accords that have been reached.

What is it, then, that pleases Pretoria so? It turns out to be the total U.S. agreement with the "particular opinion" of the Republic of South Africa in its approach to Namibia's independence. The racists do not like the stance of the United Nations and independent Africa, according to which the Republic of South Africa must immediately release the territory illegally occupied by the racist regime. They dislike it on the grounds that neither the United Nations nor the African states, as follows from a recent statement by an OAU spokesman on the talks in Zurich, share Pretoria's opinion on the so-called "communist threat" to Africa for it is precisely this malicious fabrication that the racists use to justify their attempts to install their own puppet regime in Namibia.

As South African commentators reported, an American "initiative," according to which Namibia will in 1983 receive "independence" cut according to Pretoria's yardstick, was discussed in Zurich.

In his speech to Namibian refugees who left their motherland to escape the racist terror Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, pointed to the inadmissiability of departing from Resolution 435. This same position was confirmed by the leaders of the "frontline" states at a conference in Lagos and also by the OAU. Nevertheless, the United States and the Republic of South Africa are continuing to ignore the will of independent Africa -- which proves once again that in its African policy the Reagan administration proceeds from support for the racists and gambles chiefly on them in Africa.

DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SEYCHELLES

PM291459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Stay in the Republic of Seychelles"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.A. Zhuchenko, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Conservation and the Use of Natural Resources Commission, paid an official return visit to the Republic of Seychelles 11-18 September at the invitation of the Seychelles People's Assembly. The Soviet parliamentarians were received by Guy Sinon, general secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Party.

The delegation had meetings with deputies of the People's Assembly headed by its chairman, J. Renaud.

Apart from the island of Mahe, the guests from the Soviet Union also visited the islands of Praslin and La Digue, where they familiarized themselves with the life and work of the Seychelles people and with the successes achieved by the Republic of Seychelles over the years of independence. The delegation was everywhere given a warm welcome.

During the meetings and talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the USSR parliamentarians were informed about the structure and activity of the People's Assembly and about the most important measures being implemented in the country in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres.

For its part the Soviet delegation familiarized the Seychelles parliamenetarians with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and spoke about the main directions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy and about the work of the organs of people's power in fulfilling the plans for the country's economic and social development.

Urgent problems of the modern international situation and certain questions of bilateral Soviet-Seychelles cooperation were also discussed.

The Soviet delegation evaluated highly the efforts being made in the Seychelles in the matter of shaping and strengthening the national economy and developing culture. It was also pointed out that the peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic of Seych lles and its principled stance on questions of the struggle against colonialism, neocol lism, racism and apartheid and for peace and disarmament help to strengthen its prestige in the international arena.

Both sides stated that Soviet-Seychelles relations are built on the principles of friendship, equal rights, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation and advocated the further strengthening and expansion of ties between the USSR and the Republic of Seychelles in the commercial, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres, as well as the further development of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Seychelles People's Assembly.

The mutual conviction was expressed that in the present complex international situation the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives will help to avert the threat of war, curb the arms race, resolve the most acute international problems and eliminate the causes of tension in Africa, the Indian Ocean and other regions. Both sides condemned the American administration's decision to begin the full-scale manufacture of neutron weapons. In the opinion of the Seychelles and Soviet parliamentarians this decision is further evidence that the United States has adopted a policy of an unrestrained arms race and of destabilizing the situation in the world.

The Seychelles leaders and parliamentarians came out in support of the peace initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress and declared their support and approval for the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the hospitality shown it in the Seychelles islands.

BENINESE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 12-24 SEP

PM291417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- According to the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the People's Revolution Party of Benin (PRPB), a PRPB delegation led by F.C. Azodogbehou, member of the PRPB Central Committee and minister of rural development and cooperative action of the People's Republic of Benin, was in the Soviet Union 12-24 September.

The PRPB delegation familiarized itself with CPSU activity in managing the national economy and fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The Beninese visitors were received at CPSU Central Committee departments and toured Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Hero-City of Novorossiysk.

PRAVDA ARTICLE VIEWS THEORY OF PUBLIC OPINION

PM291339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Juridial Sciences R. Safarov, senior scientific assistant at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, under the rubric "Theoretical Matters": "Public Opinion: Study and Effectiveness"]

[Text]

1

The development of our society is constantly accompanied by the intensification of that factor of social progress called public opinion. It is no accident that constant consideration of public opinion is enshrined in the USSR Constitution as one sphere of the future development of socialist democracy. In recent years scarcely any CPSU Central Committee resolution has failed to set the task of mobilizing public opinion for the solution of various economic, political-educational and law-enforcement tasks. The need for its in-depth study was pointed out in the decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses.

Soviet social science has been carrying out a purposeful, systematic analysis of public opinion over the last two decades. But in no way does this mean that it is something new for Marxism-Leninism to address public opinion problems. Of course it is not. It was the very emergence of Marxism-Leninism which made it possible to organize the study of public opinion on a scientific basis. Only in the course of the struggle for a new society did the opinion of the people's broad masses become a direct factor in the historical process.

Indeed, the main, fundamental tenets of scientific communism include the tenets on the people's masses as makers of history, on the active role of consciousness in socio-historic practice (and even on the transformation of ideas into a physical force of social development) and on the coupling of scientific ideas with the experience of the masses' revolutionary struggle as a condition of the elevation of social consciousness and, at the same time, as a condition of the attainment of the goals of social progress; finally, the tenet on the need to know the real state of social consciousness, the interests, moods and feelings of all social classes and groups in order to make the correct political decisions. All these are axioms of Marxism-Leninism which form the basis of a correct understanding of public opinion. Without this basis the approach to public opinion is at best superficial and one-sided and the consideration of it in practical activity is a mere formality.

In other words, the question of public opinion as far as Marxist-Leninist theory is concerned has always been organically linked to its fundamental tenets. The increased attention to it naturally results from the fact that at the stage of developed socialism the new system is increasingly acquiring the features of an integrated system -- and each more or less significant social phenomenon, which was formerly an independent fact of life, sometimes a detail, must now be viewed as a component of that system, a component influencing all its other components.

The real state of social consciousness, focusing attention on particular aspects and processes of reality, is manifested in public opinion. The content of public opinion is an indicator of the depth of the reflection and cognition of these processes and expresses their evaluation from the viewpoint of the interests of the social group, class and people as a whole. Therefore, public opinion can be defined as the attitude of social communities to problems of social life -- this attitude being manifested first in judgements and then in actions, and being distinguished by relative prevalence, intensity and stability.

The CPSU and Soviet state approach the study and consideration of public opinion on the basis of V.I. Lenin's guideline: "...We can manage only when we are correctly expressing what the people recognize" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, p 112).

This is the scientifically substantiated political principle of social management in the conditions of a proletarian, socialist democracy. The ascertaining, taking into account and utilization of the masses' opinion by state organs is now one of the forms of translating the Soviet state's character, as a state of the whole people, into reality, a condition of the further deepening of our democracy.

The public opinion of the Soviet people, participating in the molding and implementation of state policy, expresses the rising level of consciousness of the working people and their active attitude toward the events and processes of state and social life. For example, the results of the discussion of the draft USSR Constitution clearly demonstrated the political competence of our public opinion and, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, the "broad outlook and mature judgement" of Soviet citizens.

Public opinion's role under socialism is growing constantly. It is not simply that the growth of Soviet people's education and culture introduces into the realm of their direct interests (and, consequently, into the "field" of public opinion) new life processes and phenomena, questions of large historical dimensions and scientific and world-outlook problems. The main factor lies elsewhere. Our democracy's real nature and genuine people's power are increasingly persuading people that working people are able to influence the posing of these questions and their solution. It is that -- the practical effectiveness of public opinion -- which increases even more every citizen's sense of his own worth, increases his social activeness and, as a result, leads to the further strengthening of public opinion's role in state and economic management and in the development of the economy and the socialist society's social relations and culture.

2

It would be a serious error to use the term "public opinion" without specifying whose opinion (class, social stratum, group, collective) and what specific historical conditions you are talking about. It has been demonstrated many times that the processes whereby public opinion is ascertained and expressed, taken into account and utilized, the way it is molded and the way it functions under socialism differ fundamentally from those which operate under capitalism.

This is understandable. Indeed, public opinion cannot exist outside the system of economic, sociopolitical and ideological relations. The value judgments contained in it are of a class nature. G.V. Plekhanov once wrote that public opinion "is rooted in the social medium and ultimately in economic relations...." ("Selected Philosophical Works," Vol II, Moscow, 1956, p 178). Under capitalism the essence of these relations is exploitation of the majority by the minority. The bourgeoisie's economic apolitical supremacy is supplemented -- and in many respects guaranteed -- by spiritual coercion.

The bourgeoisie seeks to manipulate public opinion by imposing antipopular standards of thought and conduct from which it is difficult for people to free themselves. "Every person knows," the West German political scientist (G. Grosse) writes, "that there are powerful opinion-formers with whom he either agrees or not in a given situation, whom he either trusts or not. Nobody can abolish these opinion-formers. They cannot be gotten rid of. Everyone is afraid that public opinion will be falsified, distorted or made biased. Everyone knows that the producers of goods and services, 'interest groups,' parties, parliaments and governments try to mold public opinion in a way which suits them and to define and guide it. Everyone knows that they are not always too particular about how they do this. Every person knows that advertizing and propaganda assail him." The struggle of revolutionary, progressive forces for the masses' spiritual liberation is very difficult and complex.

In the conditions of the new, socialist system, however, the influence of various kinds of state institutions and the mass propaganda and information media on public opinion is fundamentally different.

It differs in that all elements of the political system, education, culture, the press -- in short, all state and public institutions and organizations -- are called upon to express, uphold and satisfy the interests of the working people, of every honest, conscientious citizen, and to serve those interests. It is not necessary to sacrifice the interest of society or a class or the individual's interest in this service. After all, under socialism the vital interest of the individual person, correctly understood, does not contradict society's interest, and all social aspirations are inseparable from the vital needs, hopes and aspirations of the working people.

That is why influence on public opinion in the conditions of the socialist society lies, first, in enlightening the masses -- in making as much objective, reliable information available to them as possible and in arming them with scientific knowledge about various aspects of public life. The Communist Party and the Soviet state see the upsurge of education and culture and the growth of the masses' awareness as a great motive force for progress and do everything to help increase their all-round social activeness. The systematic provision of information to the population not only on decisions already adopted by the state authorities, but also on those being prepared is the result of the embodiment of V.I. Lenin's instruction: "Let everyone know what their governments think" (Vol 35, p 19).

Socialist democracy offers wide scope for freedom of opinions and actions: of reasonable opinions based on knowledge and reflecting the working people's interests, and of constructive, highly organized, creative actions. In the course of nationwide discussions, the most correct decisions, which accord with the people's interests, are discovered, thanks to the synthesis of knowledge and the masses' experience.

Influence on public opinion in our society is expressed, secondly, in the fact that immediate and urgent problems on whose solution the success of socialist and communist building, the people's increased well-being and the strengthening of the country's economy and defense capability depend have now been made the focus of the masses' attention. This is how public opinion is activated and mobilized and the more "targeted" and precisely formulated the task to which people are to address themselves and the more fully both the aims and the means of achieving them are explained, the more widespread and effective it will be. Public opinion of this kind -- socialist public opinion -- has enormous creative power.

In this connection the responsibility of everyone in one way or another involved in organizational and ideological-educational work for ensuring that they have accurate knowledge of people's interests and moods and make skillful allowance in their work for public opinion on any major issue is perfectly clear. The great Lenin's behest -- "...Always be in the very thick of working life and know it inside out: be able to correctly determine the masses' feeling on any issue at any time and their real needs, aspirations and thoughts; be able to determine, without a shadow of false ideolization, the level of their consciousness and the extent of the influence of specific prejudices and survivals from the past; and be able to win the masses' boundless trust by your comradely attitude to them and attentive satisfaction of their needs" (Vol 44, p 348) -- will always remain topical. Public opinion is a sensitive barometer and, provided they are carefully analysed, its readings can tell us a great deal about the hidden processes of social life, frequently scarcely perceptible or still incipient.

This "barometer" frequently gives accurate advance warning of those contradictions and conflict situations which are triggered by the very process of social development and the increasing complexity of social relations. Ascertaining and providing an outlet for public opinion on such contradictions and situations is a reliable way of ensuring that a political system operates on the basis of popular consent. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking of the events in Poland, especially pointed out how important it is for the party and for consolidating its leading role to lend a sensitive ear to the voice of the masses, to wage a determined struggle against every manifestation of bureaucracy and voluntarism, and to actively develop socialist democracy.

Use is made in party and state work of a ramified system of methods of ascertaining public opinion and of forms of its expression: meetings and conversations with members of labor collectives, discussion by citizens of the most important issues of state and social life, and the study of the voters' mandates. In recent years, for example, questionnaires have become commonplace in party organizations in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and in the party organizations of Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Irkutskaya and Kaliniskaya Oblasts, of the Mariyskaya ASSR, of Novosibirskaya, Permskaya, Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts and other party organizations. Sections (groups) have been created to analyze public opinion with a view to making it more effective. The 26th Georgian CP Congress, for example, adopted a decision to create, alongside the Georgian CP Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion, relevant services under the jurisdiction of the party and state organs and of the larger public organizations. Studying public opinion using sociological methods and techniques enables us to capture its shades, nuances and shifts, and to precisely quantify the correlation between different assessments. The forms of public opinion's practical manifestation, which are at one and the same time the forms of implementing socialist democracy, are thereby supplemented considerably.

Our party gives a great deal of attention to studying public opinion indicative of Soviet citizens' views on the most important issues of state and public life and of changes in Soviet people's views, ideas, interests and needs. Soviet people freely and actively express their critical judgements and assessments--at meetings, in conversations with officials, and in letters to party and Soviet organs and the mass propaganda and news media, (the latter, by giving wide publicity to letters from readers, listeners and viewers, themselves perform the role of mouthpiece of Soviet people's public opinion).

Figures such as the following are revealing: In the period between the 25th and 26th party congresses the CPSU Central Committee received more than 3 million letters and almost 100,000 personal callers. In that time local party organs examined 15 million written and verbal petitions from citizens. The party requires every appeal from a citizen to the authorities to be promptly examined on its merits and the measures needed to settle the issues raised to be consistently and persistently implemented. At the same time, the handling of letters and petitions from citizens is not confined to this, analyzing and generalizing these priceless human documents, as V.I. Lenin put it, is one of the most important methods of familiarizing oneself with public opinion.

The study of public opinion is also essential to the social sciences' own development. Philosophy, sociology, political economy, jurisprudence, pedagogy, ethics, the theory of journalism and so forth cannot evade answering the question, "what do the people think and what do they want?" when tackling their tasks. A correct answer to this question helps us to relate scientific work more closely to life and guarantees realistic generalizations and assessments.

At the same time the special attention devoted to the scientific standard of the study of public opinion is no accident. A substantial shortcoming of a number of "soundings" of public opinion which are carried out is that very far-reaching conclusions and generalizations are sometimes made on the basis of a single poll whose results are [only] applicable in considering a given, specific situation. Of course, any information on the state of public opinion can prove valuable and useful, but all the same, it must be recognized that serious conclusions require accurate, objective, multifaceted information on public opinion that has been checked repeatedly.

At present the problem of the study of the effectiveness of public opinion has become particularly topical. Here scientists are called upon to take into account both the level of satisfaction of the working people's requirements and the time which elapses between the submission of observations and proposals "from below" and the adoption of the necessary measures by competent organs.

We also need to know the scale of losses of a moral, psychological and economic nature arising as a result of the nonadoption of measures on the basis of justified observations and proposals from working people. The analysis and assessment of these theoretical problems by Soviet social scientists would be of considerable scientific and practical value.

It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that: "Our aim is the creation of a society in which people are not divided into classes. It may be said definitely that we are gradually, but surely advancing toward that great goal." This is also indicated by the constantly strengthening consolidation of public awareness, which is manifested increasingly clearly as a powerful factor for speeding up our society's progress. The study of public opinion, thorough consideration of it and concern for increasing its effectiveness are a characteristic socialist means of further developing the masses' social activeness and a certain way of accelerating communist building.

ROMANOV READS BREZHNEV GREETINGS IN LENINGRAD

LD291440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was held in the city of Sosnovyy Bor today. He congratulated all those who took part in the construction of the Lenin atomic power station on their great labor victory -- completing the building of the AES and putting it on design capacity, 4 million kwh, ahead of schedule.

This achievement, Comrade Brezhnev's greeting says, is a significant contribution to the development of the country's fuel and energy potential and a concrete embodiment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Your work on concentrating material and labor resources at power projects and in reducing rates of construction and metering of capacities of the entire power station deserves a good word. As a result of selfless labor, creative initiative and high responsibility on the part of all those who took part in constructing the station and the purposeful organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as widespread socialist competition for efficiency and high quality of work, the rates of construction for the fourth power set at the station were reduced threefold as compared with the first.

The setting up of the Leningrad Lenin AES -- the flagship of the Soviet atomic power industry -- is yet another demonstration of the huge possibilities and advantages of a socialist economy, and it will be recorded in the history of our country forever, just as Volkhovstroy and Dneproges were recorded. The Leningrad AES, one of the largest in the country, has generated more than 90 billion khw of electricity since the first power set was commissioned. It is gratifying that Sosnovyy Bor, a new and modern town, has been constructed at the same time as the station.

The all-union shock-labor Komsomol site on Leningrad soil has become an excellent school of front-ranking experience, a school of creative growth and raising a professional skill. I am confident, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes, that the collectives which took part in the construction of the power station will continue to be in the vaguard of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-year period and will make their important contribution to the further consolidation of the economic might of our socialist homeland.

Comrade Brezhnev's greeting was read at the meeting by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. Speaking at the meeting, (Kozlovskiy), hero of socialist labor and team-leader for the fitters; (Lukonin), director of the station and Lenin Prize winner; and others, cordially thanked Comrade Brezhnev and the party Central Committee for their high assessment of their collective's labor.

Those taking part in the meeting in Sosnovyy Bor adopted a letter addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in which they promise to reach a new target: to generate 24 billion kwh of electricity this year.

LEADING BODIES GREET CHERNENKO ON BIRTHDAY

PM281307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you, an eminent figure of the communist party and Soviet state, on your 70th birthday.

Throughout your activity in all party and state posts, you have devoted your efforts, knowledge and great experience to selfless service to the cause of communist buildings and the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

We wholeheartedly wish you, our dear friend and comrade Konstantin Ustinovich, long life, good health and further fruitful activity for the sake of our party and the Soviet people and the triumph of communism.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

ANTICRIME CONFERENCE CONVENES IN TURKMEN SSR

GF291320 Ashkabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Questions concerning the organization for preventing and combating crime were discussed during the republican practical scientific conference held in Ashkabad on 28 September. The conference was opened by Comrade (Greshkov), Turkmen CP Central Committee second secretary [name and title as heard].

Turkmen SSR Procurator Arinin addressed the conference with a report on the crime rate and the task of organizing crime-combating operations in the republic. The conference was also addressed by Minister of Internal Affairs Berdyyev, Deputy Procurator [name indistinct], the deputy chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Court and others.

They all pointed out that the procurator's organs, guided by republic's party committes, were making successful efforts to strengthen socialist law, combat crime and raise the cultural standard of the republic's citizens. During the past few years, law enforcement organs and other social organizations in the republic have implemented a number of measures to eradicate causes of crime and infrigement of law.

LITHUANIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE UPGRADED

WA291830 [Editorial Report] Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 15 September publishes on page 3 a Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree changing "the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Administration for State Supervision of Work Safety in Industry and Mine Supervision to the Union-Republic Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Supervision of Work Safety in industry and Mine Supervision," appointing Yulyus Mikolovich Bernotas chairman of the committee.

ALMA-ATINSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES CONSUMER SERVICES

PM281053 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- The oblast party organization's tasks in further improving the population's trade and consumer services in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions have been discussed at an obkom plenum. A report was delivered by Kazakh Obkom First Secretary K.S. Aukhadiyev.

The oblast's party organizations are working systematically to further improve the population's trade and consumer services. These questions are regularly discussed at plenums and sessions of obkom bureaus and at party organization meetings. Volumes of sales to the population of foodstuffs and cultural and consumer goods have increased. The service sphere is developing at an increasingly fast pace and the material and technical base of trade and public catering has strengthened.

At the same time it was noted that the standard of trade and consumer services still does not fully correspond to the working people's needs and requirements. The introduction of progressive working methods is still poor, the standard of service is low and customers' demand is not adequately studied or taken into account. Soviet and trade union organs and industrial enterprise leaders are only slowly solving questions of further expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, improving links with trade, developing subsidiary farms and mobilizing supplementary resources for increasing the production of meat, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural produce.

A report was heard on progress in fulfilling the Second Obkom Plenum resolution "On the Oblast Party Organization's Tasks in Increasing the Production of Livestock Products in Light of the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum" and was delivered by obkom Secretary K. Sabdenov.

Participating in the plenum's work were S.S. Dzhiyenbayev, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and Ye. M. Asanbayev, chief of the Kazakh CP Central Committee trade and consumer services department.

JAILED DISSIDENT'S WIFE SENT TO DETENTION

NC300747 Paris AFP in English 0737 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, AFP -- The wife of jailed Soviet poet Mikola Rudenko has been sent to a detention camp, dissident sources said here today.

Raissa Rudenko, who had been campaigning for her husband's release, was arrested on September 11 and sentenced to three years in a detention camp at Mordoviev, southeast of Moscow, the sources said.

She was accused of disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda and illegally receiving letters from her 60-year-old philosopher husband.

Mikolo Rudenko, founder member of a Ukrainian dissident group established to monitor Soviet adherence to the Helsinki accord, was detained for a seven-year term in 1977.

He recently began a hunger strike to protest conditions in detention and inadequate medical care, the sources said.

POLENOV COMMENTARY ON OIL WELL DRILLING

LD291424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Commentary by Vasiliy Pavlovich Polenov, deputy chief editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress envisage the annual extraction of oil being increased to 620-645 million tons by the end of the 5-year plan period. This means 1,000 new boreholes must be sunk and over 100,000 km of rock must be drilled. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has calculated that if the rate of borehole construction remains at today's level it will be necessary to recruit 450-500 more drilling teams within the 5-year period, that is, to increase their number by more than one-third. Clearly, in the present labor resources situation it is not right to propose such a significant increase in the number of drillers. There is only one way out: a sharp rise in the average output of drilling teams.

Obviously, it is not given to everyone to set records, but to bring those lagging behind at least up to the average level and to bring the average indices closer to the results of the leaders is quite a realistic task. The first step in this direction has been taken. It is planned to have regulations and technical plans operating in each region. Additions are being made which take account of the achievements of leading teams working in identical drilling and geological conditions.

Industrial scientific research institutes and on-site engineers and technologists have joined in this great and painstaking work. Now it is important to complete it strictly within the time planned, in order to more quickly open the way to the drilling sites for all that is new and progressive.

At the oilfields one can often hear the phrase: If there are wells, be oil. Indeed, the fate of the 5-year plan for oil depends to a decisive degree on the rate of construction of extraction capacities. This year, the drilling teams have given the extraction workers over 170 wells in excess of the plan and have drilled over 300,000 meters of rock in excess of the plan. The drillers still have considerable unutilized reserves and difficult problems which must be solved so that higher targets may be attained.

RASULOV ON CONSERVATION OF MATERIAL RESOURCES

LD291300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] A plenum of the Tadzhik SSR CP Central Committee was held today in Dushanbe. It discussed the tasks of the republican party organization in implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on stepping up work on saving and efficient utilization of raw materials, fuel and energy and other material resources.

The report by Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik SSR CP Central Committee, and the speeches noted that in many of the republic's labor collectives plans for thrifty use of resources have been drawn up and personal thrift accounts have been introduced. As a result tens of millions of kwh of electricity, much thermal energy, rolled metal and other types of raw materials and materials have been saved in the first 6 months alone. However, these are merely the first steps toward resolving the tasks proposed by the party. Wastefulness is still being manifested in many enterprises and organizations, and the norms for consumption and usage of resources are being violated.

The Tadzhik SSR CP Central Committee plenum mapped out specific measures to step up the struggle for economy and thrift.

RSFSR CSA REPORT ON FIELD WORK AS OF 28 SEP

LD292308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has announced data for the progress of fall field work today. Winter crops occupied over 19 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the beginning of this week; this is 85 percent of the designated area. Rostovskaya Oblast farmers have sown almost four-fifths of the winter sowing area. Farms are keeping up the rapid rate of fall plowing; in Ulyanovskaya Oblast and Tatarskaya ASSR the farms have coped with this work successfully.

The harvesting of grain crops is coming to an end in Siberia. Over the last few days the speed of rice threshing has increased perceptibly; it now has to be gathered in from less than one-third of the fields. Ricegrowers in Primorskiy Kray have started harvesting this crop. Threshing of soybeans has started in the Volga basin and the northern Caucasus. The potato harvest has been gathered on over 1.4 million hectares. On beet-growing plantations work is progressing at speed: Beet-growers in Mordovskaya ASSR and Belgorodskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts are closest to finishing the harvest.

More RSFSR CSA Data

LD292312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has announced data for the progress of fall field work. Winter crops occupied over 19 million hectares on farms at the beginning of this week; this is 85 percent of the designated area. Now sowing is underway in the northern Caucasus and in Kaliningradskaya Oblast. Plowing is proceeding at a high rate: 40 million hectares have been plowed. In Siberia the harvesting of grain crops is coming to an end. Potatoes have been harvested from an area of 1.4 million hectares.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29 SEP

LD300156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Belorussian farms have completed the plan for sale of grain to the state. They have delivered 1.8 million tons, including more than 850,000 tons of winter rye. Plans for the sale of barley, oats and high-quality seed have been considerably overfulfilled. (0400 GMT)

Uzbekistan: Over 160,000 tons of cotton has been delivered in the past 24 hours. (0400 GMT)

Frunze: Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast has fulfilled its grain pledges. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast, winter fallow has been plowed on 250,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Kostromskaya Oblast: Machine operators have plowed four-fifths of the autumn plowland. (0700 GMT)

Uzbekistan: The highest rate of cotton-picking so far this year was registered yesterday. Everything is going well in Tashkentskaya Oblast. But "things are not like that everywhere. Hundreds of units are idling in Surkhandarinskaya and Andizhanskaya Oblasts. There has been an inordinate delay in taking the equipment out into the fields in Samarkandskaya Oblast and in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR." (1000 GMT)

Turknenia: In Ashkhabadskaya Oblast more than 10 percent of the planned cotton has been picked. (1000 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF SEED GRAIN

PM281453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Seeds Are Next Year's Bread"]

[Text] The Kazminskiy Kolkhoz is well known in Stavropolskiy Kray for its stable harvests. Now they have harvested 44 quintals of grain from each of their 4,375 hectares -- much more than their neighbors.

The collective has successfully fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state and has laid in seed and fodder stocks. When Communist I.S. Korobkin, the farm's chief agronomist, is asked about the "secrets" of success, he replies: "We lay in good seeds." The arable land here is occupied by wheat and barley of promising varieties and with the highest quality characteristics. The winter-sown fields are receiving excellent grain. Spring grain crop seeds have been fully procured for the sowing.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly noted the need to further increase grain production. This year's harvest toil has confirmed again and again the fact that a good yield is obtained where people display careful concern for seed. Arable farmers now have many urgent tasks. Among them are the harvesting of late crops, fodder procurement and the fall plowing. At the same time a reliable seed stock must be created on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Farm leaders and specialists and workers on oblast and rayon agricultural organs must display concern for this above all. It is necessary to complete the cleaning, grading and drying of seeds more rapidly and to ensure their correct storage.

That is how the grain growers are acting on many farms in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. There are already more than 2 million tons of grain in their storehouses for next year's grainfields. Alongside the Saratovskaya-29 wheat, which is in widespread use here, they have laid in new varieties which have done well -- Omskaya-9, Tselinnaya-21 and Karagandinskaya-2. These are now being put through the cleaning machines. These operations are also going quite well on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bryanskaya, Lipetskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts. At the same time this important task is being postponed in some places. For instance, on a number of farms in Kostromskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts there is still little good quality seed. Yet the potential for creating a reliable stock of such seed exists everywhere. If the grain is not up to high sowing standards, it should all be laid in for subsequent exchange.

Comprehensive, thorough consideration should be given to how to fill the spring-sown fields next spring. A prominent place in the sowings must be allocated to the most promising varieties of wheat, oats and barley. The production of pulse and groat crops should continue to be consistently and persistently increased. Concern must be displayed for extending areas sown with buckwheat and millet, peas and soybeans, haricot beans and lentils. Improving the structure and increasing the yield of the spring-sown fields is a priority task for all who work on it and all who are responsible for the range and quality of arable production.

Local soviet and agricultural organs are called upon to adopt measures to procure the full volume of seed for potatoes, fodder root crops, sunflowers and other crops. The past summer has been favorable for the development of grass seeds, particularly clover and alfalfa. It is necessary to complete the threshing in good time, also using for this purpose second-cut areas, and to log in every kilogram of seed and bring it up to the necessary condition.

The corn harvest is coming to an end in the southern regions. Leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Uzbekistan are harvesting 100 or more quintals of grain per hectare. In view of the high yield and the food and fodder value of this crop, a number of rayons intend to extend sowings. It is now necessary to harvest the crop in good time and without losses and to create reliable seed stocks. Corn harvesting techniques have their difficulties. Being late with processing and threshing can rapidly lead to a lowering of seed qualities. On leading farms they harvest the plantations strictly according to schedule, taking into account the throughput capacity of drying facilities. Plants must speed up the grading of seeds and their dispatch to consumers.

Specialized farms and the collectives of scientific institutions face crucial tasks. They are called upon to participate directly in the creation of the seed stock and in bringing the grain up to the best standards. Scientific research institutions and seed farms have given the producers new varieties and thousands of tons of seed and are helping to improve processing and storage methods and to increase seed germination. But by no means all these enterprises are working at full capacity. Farmers in, say, a number of regions of the Volga and the Non-Chernozem Zone are not receiving enough superior seeds and their quality is sometimes poor.

Special seed farms and selection centers, despite the fact that their material and technical base has been considerably strengthened in recent years, are still lagging behind their "editions" of high productivity wheat, rye, buckwheat, peas and millet. The union and republican ministries of agriculture and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences must monitor the activity of services under their jurisdiction more strictly. Demands on the leaders of special farms and scientific institutions with respect to the fulfillment of contract commitments for the production and delivery of selected and hybrid seeds must be stepped up.

It is the duty of procurement workers to organize the storage and processing of grain well and to receive it without delays or restrictions. Together with transport workers, they must carry out exchange operations efficiently. This year farms are permitted to exchange seeds for fodder concentrates and feed grain. Procurement workers must take all resources into account and ensure timely, correct settling with suppliers.

The creation of the harvest's gold reserve is at the center of the attention of rural party organizations. Launching socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of operations in the range of tasks for fall, communists must take care to ensure that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz has good seeds. It is necessary, with the help of specialists, deputies' posts and people's controllers, to check the existence of seed and ensure that it is of the necessary quality everywhere. This must not be postponed.

Seeds are next year's bread, but must be taken care of today. For communists and rural workers there is no more important task than that of completing field work in good time and creating a reliable basis for the harvest in the second year of the 5-year plan.

ALIYEV SPEECHES ON AGRICULTURE IN AZERBAIJAN

PM290815 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 13 September publishes on page on a 2,400-word report from Dzhalilabad, dated 12 September, by AZERINFORM special correspondents R. Grigoryan, V. Morozkov and D. Shikhzamanov. The report, entitled "Dzhalilabad Workers Pledged 250,000 Tons of Grapes With 18 Percent Sugar Content," concerns a meeting of the Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon party economic aktiv, devoted to "progress in gathering grapes and other agricultural work and the tasks of arable farmers and stock raisers for the successful fulfillment of the 1981 plans and socialist pledges in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions," and notes that "shortcomings" have had to be eliminated and "more efficient use" made of manpower and machinery to achieve the "high pace" set by the rayon so far. The report carries a 650-word account of a speech delivered at the meeting by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who notes the rayon's "great contribution to developing the republic's agricultural production" and stressed the "need to further increase yield" in various spheres.

The report contains a 1,300-word account of Aliyev's tour of the rayon where he reportedly praised kolkhoz members' work and viewed machinery at work.

BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY on 16 September carries on pages 1-2 a 6,800-word AZERINFORM report entitled "1.6 Million Tons of Azerbaijan Grapes to the Motherland" on two zonal conferences of leaders of Azerbaijan's wine-growing regions and farms held by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in Dzhalilabad and Shemakha on 11 and 12 September respectively. The report notes that G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, visited the above-mentioned rayons prior to addressing the zonal conferences. A 5,800-word account of a speech delivered there by Aliyev follows under the title "Comrade G.A. Aliyev's Speech." Aliyev notes that increased pledges have been attained despite adverse weather and calls for similar work in the grape harvest. He outlines the tasks ahead in the sector, criticizes the "mixing of grades" to achieve higher figures and praises Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon's grape growers for their achievements. Aliyev notes failures by the republic's Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and farm leaders to take measures "promptly" to avert the consequences of the bad weather in fruit and vegetable farming and calls for increased grain and livestock produce. He calls for increased "monitoring" of administrative organs' work.

RASHIDOV PLENUM SPEECH ON COTTON GROWING

PM290837 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 12 September carries on pages 2-4 the 13,000-word text of the report entitled "On Measures To Further Intensify Cotton Growing and To Raise the Quality of Cotton in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" delivered by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, to an Uzbek CP Central Committee plenum on cotton growing held in Tashkent on 11 September. Rashidov outlines such measures as irrigation, land reclamation and the use of chemicals to intensify cotton production and cites quantities achieved by such methods. Emphasis is laid on mechanization and capital construction, although the automation of manufacturing processes at cotton plants is termed "extremely poor." Rashidov calls for better local party leadership of the economy, stressing the importance of the coming report and election campaign in analyzing local party group work and of socialist competition. Rashidov notes "many shortcomings" in the industrialization of agriculture and calls for "maximum efforts" to overcome them.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1311 SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD291154 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1311 was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment, designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution -- 94.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 521 km, the minimum -- 470 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

SALYUT-6 STATION CONTINUES FLIGHT

LD291028 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep TASS -- The Soviet orbital Salyut-6 station is continuing its flight. The station started its work in orbit exactly four years ago. The Salyut-6 marks the jubilee, making its 23,029 revolution over the southern Atlantic, not far from the Cape of Good Hope, the newspaper PRAVDA reports.

During yet another communication session, the earth will again receive a report on the condition of system aboard the station and the Yevpatoriya mission control centre, where there is a shift on duty, will continue processing and analysing the telemetric information from outer space.

The Salyut-6 is not forgotten, since the experience of all durable expeditions to the station and the international crews, obtained in the past four years, is really inestimable. Every accomplishment in cosmonautics is, above all, a prologue for the future.

The Cosmos sputnik is docked to the Salyut-6 station. As was reported by Deputy Flight Mission Director Viktor Blagov, over the time that passes after it was docked scientists twice elevated the orbit of the complex. "We shall keep it in orbit as long as designers require. For them it is very important to know the behaviour of the heavy complex of two vehicles -- the total weight of the complex is now 34 tons. Work with them is necessary to create designs of the future. Their idea has ripened, and now needs an experimental check-up.

Orbital complexes of tomorrow are designed at drawing boards, the newspapers writes. Orbital stations, to which modules of different purpose are regularly docked, constitute their basis. High-capacity telescopes will be installed in some of them. The telescope will help penetrate deeper into the universe. Biological, evergetical, technological modules and also modules to study natural resources will also appear over the planet.

Salyut-6 Parameters

LD291240 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS -- The scientific station Salyut-6 has been functioning successfully on a near-earth orbit for four years now. By 13 hours Moscow time today it completed 23,030 orbits around the earth.

As it has already reported earlier, five main crews and eleven visiting expeditions fulfilled successfully the programme of scientific research. The time of the station's functioning in the regime of a manned flight totalled 676 days. The system of the station's supply with the use of transport ships "progress" proved effective. The repair operations carried out made it possible to increase the serviceability of a number of onboard systems and the station's equipment and to extend considerably the time of its active operation.

During the extensive programme of the flight, there were 35 link-ups with manned and automatic spacecraft, and there were three outings of cosmonauts in open space.

The crews of the station carried out an extensive programme of research and experiments. A great volume of valuable information was obtained. It is used widely in various areas of science and technology.

The Salyut-6 station is now making a flight in an automatic regime together with the Cosmos-1267 earth satellite that was linked up with the station on June 19, 1981. Under the programme, the onboard systems and equipment of the complex is being tested in conditions of a prolonged space flight.

The parameters of the orbit of the complex are the following: the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 389 km, the minimum distance -- 365 km, the period of the revolution -- 91.1 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6 -- Cosmos-1267 are functioning normally. The flight control centre is processing the incoming information.